

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 107

1 June 1984

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GEN LEBEDEV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ARMS DEPLOYMENT

PM311523 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 26 May 84 p 11

[Unattributed report on interview with Soviet General Yuriy Lebedev by Benjamin Formigo in Moscow "in April": "Retaliation Against Europe and United States if USSR Is Attacked"]

[Excerpt] EXPRESSO's Benjamin Formigo interviewed General Yuriy Lebedev, Soviet Armed Forces missiles expert and a participant in the SALT I and SALT II negotiations in Moscow in April.

Superiority and Parity

In Yuriy Lebedev's opinion, "The USSR will never allow the United States to have military superiority," as a result of which, "the international situation is tending to become increasingly hot."

The development of new conventional weapons systems, now decided on by NATO, was also broached: "General Rogers talked about the need for NATO to increase conventional forces in order to be able to halt a Soviet advance without recourse to nuclear means... The development of those new weapons poses the danger of a new arms race." Yuriy Lebedev also stressed: "There is balance in the conventional field; NATO's economic potential is superior to that of the Warsaw Pact. Nobody denies NATO's superiority in human terms, and as for the fact that the USSR has more tanks, it is important to state that in NATO's calculations the Soviet armored vehicles stationed on our southern border are counted, and the Portuguese and Spanish armored vehicles, in addition to the reserve equipment, are not counted; moreover, while there is talk about the Soviet tanks' superiority, the West does not consider the fact that they have a greater number of antitank weapons than we do, nor do they admit that those weapons are far more accurate and effective. I recall that Secretary of State Shultz said recently that the United States could position 1.5 million men in Europe in a week. Their equipment is already stockpiled on this continent. Because of all this, I believe that there is a balance of forces that is important to maintain."

"We fear that upsetting that balance will contribute to a new arms race, and that is why we are urging a nonaggression pact and a treaty guaranteeing the non-use of force in relations among states."

Regarding a return to Geneva, Gen Lebedev stressed that the level of missiles in Europe has increased to such an extent that European security is substantially decreasing, and "there is no sign that the United States or West Europe is considering a change in course. Despite the many statements by European leaders, there has been no sign of good will. On the contrary, new missiles have been deployed in Italy, and it has been decided to increase the number of Pershing II's in the FRG. If the West reconsiders, we will return to the negotiations. I stress that there are 1,500 U.S. bases near Soviet territory, of which a substantial proportion are in Europe, not to mention the Pacific, where there are first-strike nuclear weapons, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean."

Strategic Arms

The fact that some of the missiles are medium-range weapons does not prevent the USSR from regarding them as strategic arms: "They are nuclear weapons with the ability to reach our territory, cities, and military installations, whereas our medium-range weapons do not have the ability to reach the United States, and we have no nuclear weapons outside our territory."

Dmitriy Ustinov stated Sunday that there are Soviet nuclear weapons near the U.S. coasts. Yuriy Lebedev told us the same thing in April: "The lessons that we draw from World War II tells us that we must have a strong navy. We have been rebuilding it since the end of the conflict. Our ports are extremely vulnerable, and access to the sea is difficult. Our submarines have been improved with a view to achieving a greater range."

"The missiles in Europe pose a new problem: If the United States uses them, we will respond not only against the launch sites, but also against U.S. territory. That is why our submarines are close to the U.S. coasts, which can be reached in the same time that the Pershing II's take to reach Soviet territory."

War Through Technical Error

"Do you believe that Western Europe will invade the USSR some day?" we asked.

"I actually do not believe that NATO will stage any invasion," Gen Lebedev replied, adding "however, the number of weapons and installed systems is increasing, which increases the danger of a war through technical error. On the other hand, we cannot rule out the possibility that the United States, convinced that it can confine a nuclear war to Europe or that it has military superiority, may feel tempted to 'press the button,' and this is a real danger. Let it also be noted that the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles with conventional warheads poses another problem. If they are launched, how will we be able to tell that it is not a nuclear attack? How will we be able to tell, in the event of an attack, that it is limited? A first wave will be followed by another, and that would force us to immediately retaliate, and this makes a limited nuclear war impossible."

"We advocate the freezing of existing weapons at current levels and the immediate negotiation of their reduction," the Soviet general said in conclusion, intimating a possibility of negotiation with the West not necessarily depending on the withdrawal of the medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe.

SIPRI STUDY ON NON-FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD311255 Moscow World Service in English 0610 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, SIPRI, has published a study of how effective national commitments not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons would be. A commentary by Viktor Olin:

The authors of the study include such noted specialists on arms limitation and reduction as Paul Warnke, McGeorge Bundy, George Kennan and Gerard Smith of the United States, and Mikhail Milshteyn of the Soviet Union. All agree that if all the nuclear powers were to pledge not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons this would have a tremendous positive effect on world trends and help to remove the danger of war and ease the way to disarmament. The first country to propose this was the Soviet Union, when 2 years ago it pledged unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Since then it has strictly abided by its no-first-use principle and urges other nations with nuclear weapons to do the same, because if there is no first nuclear strike there will be no successive strikes.

This would seem to be a simple pledge, and one advantageous to all countries, yet the leading Western powers have turned a cold shoulder. Why? We must look for the answer in the statements of U.S. and NATO leaders. They claim it would be naive to assume such a commitment because, they say, it would clear the way for a Soviet attack with conventional weapons.

This line of reasoning is obviously intended for the uninformed. The Soviet Union and its allies have made it known that they look upon the repudiation of first use of nuclear weapons as an initial step toward other moves to limit and reduce arms.

Just this week the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, pointed out in reply to Mrs Petra Kelly of the Greens Party of Federal Germany that it would be easier in these conditions to reach agreement on measures to reduce and ultimately abolish all nuclear stockpiles. The Soviet Union, he said, has suggested a realistic, step-by-step program of a global nature to this end. Konstantin Chernenko also stressed that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies called on the NATO countries to agree to no first use of conventional weapons either, and in general, no first use of military force.

Consequently, the negative attitude of the West towards the Soviet Union's initiatives and example has quite a different reason, and this has nothing to do with fear of some nonexistent Soviet threat. Simply, the United States and NATO seek military supremacy, so they want to stockpile as many first-strike weapons as possible and keep their freedom to use them.

U.S. NATO SESSION ENDS, DIFFERENCES REMAIN

U.S. Stance Criticized

LD311352 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 31 TASS -- A session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers devoted to the 35th anniversary of that military-political bloc is underway here. Its participants exerted a lot of efforts to turn the opening of the session into a propaganda show with the aim of presenting NATO as a "buttress of freedom," "An instrument of ensuring peace." Naturally, recourse was made again to the hackneyed allegations about the "Soviet menace." Vice President George Bush set the tone to the speeches by declaring that, allegedly, the main threat to international peace comes from the Soviet Union.

Recourse was made also to standard calls that the NATO bloc must parry this "threat" with the further build-up and perfection of its armaments, both nuclear and conventional ones. The speeches of other participants in the session, including France's Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, were couched in the same spirit.

At the same time, it should be noted that Joseph Luns, who is vacating the post of NATO secretary general while speaking about NATO's "peacefulness," was also compelled to admit the differences and contradictions existing in the bloc on various questions, from the volume of military appropriations and contribution of each member-country for the arms race to the ever aggravating relations between the United States and its West European partners. The well-informed journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT points out that differences on fundamental questions are growing among the Western allies.

It writes that Washington's West European allies are more interested in the widening of trade and invigorating the atmosphere of cooperation with the USSR than the Reagan administration and because of this they experience a serious concern over a sharp cooling of the U.S.-Soviet relations. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST also admits that West European countries are striving for a dialogue with the USSR and for the easing of tension, being extremely concerned over the growth of anti-nuclear attitudes among the West European public.

After the opening ceremony, the ministers left for Maryland State to "Wye Plantation." According to press reports, under a heavy guard in the atmosphere of absolute secrecy Washington held a session of "twisting the arms" of its partners on military questions, above all on the further implementation of the decisions on the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Observers note that particularly strong pressure was brought on those countries which for some or other reason are refusing to follow in the wake of the U.S. policy, above all on the Netherlands. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports that the United States exerted strong pressure on the Netherlands and Italy which, coming up against internal opposition, have of late started hesitating about the deployment of U.S. missiles on their territories. Italy has again been made to toe the line but the Dutch Government continues holding an indefinite stand, the newspaper writes.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes Washington fears that if the Netherlands refuses to deploy the missiles its decision will influence the stands of other members of the alliance. Therefore the U.S. Administration takes advantage of this meeting to continue the pressure on The Hague so as to compel the whole bloc to confirm the support for the U.S. stand.

President Reagan himself joined in the campaign of pressure and intimidation. Speaking before the participants of the session he made categorical demands on them to show "unity" and strictly observe the schedule of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. He stressed that the United States intends to continue building its relations with the Soviet Union from the "positions of strength."

According to press reports, much attention at the session is being paid to the questions of widening "the spheres of NATO's responsibility," that is of using the bloc for imperialist interference in various regions of the world. Specifically, under the pretext of the aggravation of the Iran-Iraq conflict Washington is pressing on its allies to involve them in the Pentagon's plans for military intervention in the Persian Gulf area.

Observers note that the United States exerts special efforts to impose on the participants in the session the so-called "Washington Declaration," the final document which would confirm the support for Reagan's confrontational course.

Reagan Pressures Allies

LD312003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 31 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] A session of the NATO Council, held on the 35th anniversary of the creation of this aggressive military-political bloc, is ending in Washington today.

No report about the results, no communique from the session of ministers of foreign affairs of NATO countries has been issued yet. However, even without this document, as observers in the capital of the United States believe, it is already clear what results can be expected. They can be judged by the meeting President Reagan had with participants in the NATO Council session. The head of the Washington administration used this meeting to put pressure personally on U.S. allies, demanding strict observance of pledges in the sphere of collective security from them. These pledges are understood to include a strict adherence to the schedule for the further deployment of the latest U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, above all.

Reagan has made it quite clear that the White House does not intend to allow any kind of deviation from the implementation of this militarist plan. In order to prevent possible opposition, the President of the United States maintained all the time that the unity of NATO is vitally important. At the same time, Reagan's intimidation of NATO countries' ministers through the notorious Soviet military threat confirmed yet again that the United States intends to build their relations with the Soviet Union from the position of strength.

In connection with this, it is appropriate to recall the recently published document of the London Institute of Strategic Studies. It stressed that the U.S. Administration has made only declarative announcements about its interest in a constructive dialogue with Moscow while in reality made little effort to work out such an agenda for talks that would be acceptable to the Soviet Union.

Luns Favors Nuclear War

LD301429 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The retiring NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns delivers farewell sermons in favour of a nuclear war. According to his pronouncement at a press conference in Washington yesterday, the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is a "guarantee" that the United States is resolved to deliver a nuclear strike at the Soviet Union.

It would have been possible to pay no notice to Luns' instigatory pronouncements if he expressed his personal views. However, it is a question of the stand of the Reagan administration and, if Luns speaks of a U.S. intention to deliver a nuclear strike at the Soviet Union, he does so with Washington's consent.

As we see, the Reagan administration has not only imposed the deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles upon the West Europeans but is also full of determination to launch them and to plunge the European Continent into a nuclear war.

A report issued recently by the London Institute for Strategic Studies stresses that the U.S. Administration was only busy issuing declarative statements about its "interest" in a constructive dialogue with Moscow while in actual fact it was making little effort to work out such an agenda for the talks which would be acceptable to the USSR. Such a stand of the Reagan administration gives rise to widespread protests not only in the Western Europe but in the United States itself. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper points out that Reagan would like the Americans to believe that the Russians ostensibly arm themselves unrestrainedly, which, as THE WASHINGTON POST noted, even the CIA disagrees with.

Such is reality. Reagan wants to literally stuff Western Europe with U.S. nuclear weapons at all costs and he does so with an unreasonable lightness and irresponsibility: only the lives of some 350-400 million non-Americans are at stake!

The Soviet Union suggests a different way to ensure peace and security in the European Continent: ranging from a radical reduction of nuclear arms in accordance with the principles of parity and equal security to full deliverance of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. However, in order to attain these goals it is essential to overcome the stubborn sabotage by those who overtly count on force and declare the use of means of mass annihilation of people to be a "rightful" and "moral" way to solve contentious questions and to attain one's political ends. It is precisely such positions that the present U.S. Administration holds now.

Militaristic Plans Confirmed

LD010716 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The NATO Council session that has ended near Washington has confirmed that the leaders of that Western bloc intend to continue dealing with the socialist countries from the position of strength and to seek military superiority over them.

This conclusion is made by many observers after analyzing the outcome of the 3-day meeting of the NATO ministers. The main result is the United States imposed decision to continue deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Already now six times more nuclear weapons are concentrated on the continent than anywhere else in the world.

According to the American press, serious differences among members of the bloc cropped up at the session. For instance, the Netherlands and Italy are hesitant as regards deploying weapons on their territories, though the first batch of cruise missiles has already been stationed in Italy.

NATO PLANNING USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS IN N. EUROPE

LD311634 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1430 GMT 30 May 84

[Commentary by Nikolay Morev]

[Summary] "By stepping up the arms race and above all the nuclear arms race, the U.S. Administration is steering the situation directly toward turning northern Europe into an area of political and military confrontation between East and West.

"NATO plans to carry out nuclear bombing of Finnish territory in certain conditions became known recently. The Finnish press reported on the statement by a former major in the Norwegian Army, Einar Edvardsen, to the effect that in staff exercises in Bodo 3 years ago a conditional nuclear strike was directed at Finnish territory for the false reason of rebuffing an attack on Norway via northern Finland. Einar Edvardsen, who addressed a meeting of peace defenders, said that there are no guarantees that in conditions of so-called crisis situations NATO generals will not use nuclear arms anywhere in northern Europe.

"The statement by the Norwegian retired officer was received by some circles with feigned suspicion. But there is truth in the matter, nevertheless. Recently Norwegian Minister of Justice Mona Rokke announced in the name of the Defense Ministry that in the Norwegian Armed Forces' troops and staff exercises the possibilities of using nuclear arms by Norway's NATO allies are being practiced. But Rokke tried to express a reservation that it is not worth viewing these exercises as exercises of existing operative plans. At the same time, Rokke said that the Norwegian Government may revise its obligations not to station nuclear arms on its territory during peacetime if the situation so requires. These facts demonstrate that the principles of Norway's defense policy have crumbled, including the principle not to station nuclear arms on its territory in peacetime, and not to allow foreign military bases.

"All this arouses growing concern in the Nordic countries. At the beginning of May the Danish Parliament adopted a resolution for the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free north. This resolution obliges the government to pursue a policy of peace and to strive for the country to remain free from the deployment of nuclear arms in times of peace, crisis and war.

"[Word indistinct] the sentiments of wide public circles, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennar Bodstrom in Gothenburg confirmed his country's endeavor to promote the setting up of a nuclear-weapons-free north."

Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa said in Stockholm after talks with Palme on 20 May that the situation in the north remains stable largely because there are no nuclear arms in this region. He stressed the need for all Nordic countries to support the idea of a nuclear-free zone. It was noted in the meeting between Chernenko and Koivisto in April that the topicality of the Finnish proposal for such a zone is increasing. The USSR is prepared to promote favorable conditions for the implementation of such ideas.

TALYZIN RECEIVES IOC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH

LD311635 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Talyzin received in the Kremlin today the President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch, and the director of the IOC Monique Berlioux, the president of the Association of National Olympic Committees Mario Rana, and the president of the Association of Federations of Summer Olympic Sports Primo Nebiolo, who are accompanying him.

Problems of the Olympic movement, the situation that has formed in connection with the holding of the Summer Olympic Games of 1984 were discussed during the conversation. The striving of the sports organisations of the Soviet Union further to strengthen ties with the International Olympic Committee, with other international sports associations and federations, to facilitate the preservation of the unity of the Olympic movement was confirmed.

Marat Gramov, chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, took part in the conversation.

'RIMPAC-84' MILITARY EXERCISES NEAR HAWAII SCORED

U.S. Consolidating Allies

LD300958 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 30 May 84

["Dangerous 'Ring'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 30 TASS -- The "Rimpac-84" manoeuvres of the Armed Forces of the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada are being conducted now in the region east of the Hawaii Islands, a commentator of the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes. By their scope, the present militarist games of the five countries surpass all the preceding exercises of this series which started in 1971.

The "Rimpac" manoeuvres are regarded in Washington by no means as a regular fine-tuning of the participating countries armed forces' team work. They represent a realization of geostrategic designs of the U.S. ruling circles which are attempting to entangle the whole world, including the Pacific Ocean region, with a ramified network of aggressive military-political blocks.

The present U.S. Administration shows special zeal in this field. In the Pacific Ocean, for instance, it is intensively galvanizing the activity of the ANZUS block, grouping the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, is making efforts to draw the ASEAN countries into the orbit of its military policy, and is striving persistently to form a new "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul" militarist pact, the commentator writes.

This is the reason, in particular, for a veritable chain of visits to this region by high-ranking overseas officials. Only the recent weeks have witnessed visits there by the U.S. President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and a galaxy of other "guests" from the banks of the Potomac.

"The Pacific ring" -- this is how "rimpac" is de-coded -- should, according to the White House's schemes, bind together NATO, ANZUS, and the "triangle" which is being formed by Washington in the Far East. For the peoples of the Asian-Pacific region, however, this "ring" is nothing more than a rope which Washington's strategists intend to tighten around their neck to suit their imperial ambitions, the commentator concludes.

Nuclear Weapons Present

LD312017 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 TASS -- The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency of Japan has described another stage of the multinational naval exercises "Rimpac-84" which started today as the most large-scale muscle-flexing of the U.S. in the Pacific region. The exercises will be held on a vast "theater of operations" stretching from the U.S. coast to the Hawaiian Islands. Apart from the U.S., taking part in the exercises are the navies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The "Rimpac-84" exercises will involve over 80 warships, about 250 planes, and over 50,000 troops.

For the first time, two U.S. strike aircraft carrier groups headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers "Carl Vinson" and "Enterprise" whose deck planes have nuclear weapons on board, are taking part in the "Rimpac-84" exercises which have been held since 1971.

Not only the scope of the exercises but also their scenario are provocative. The Pentagon strategists believe that they should become a sort of a dress rehearsal of the plans of "limited" and "global" nuclear wars nurtured by the Reagan administration. It is not accidental that the exercises are held in conditions resembling combat conditions as much as possible. Thus, in the course of the exercises, strategic bombers "B-52" will take off from U.S. Air Force bases in the Pacific region to deliver strikes on the "territory of the enemy."

The main emphasis in the current exercise is laid on the mastering of offensive operations. It is envisaged to "block international sea straits" and to hold large-scale sea landing operations in which the U.S. 5th Marine Division from the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" will take part.

This time one of the main parts in this militaristic demonstration is assigned to the Japanese Navy which has been actively preparing of late for performing the functions imposed on it by the Pentagon on "protecting" the 1,000-mile zone around Japan. The Japanese fleet headed by the "Kurama" destroyer will train joint combat operations with U.S. aircraft carriers.

The local press draws attention to the fact that the "Rimpac" exercises, unprecedented by their scope, coincided with the beginning of the equipment of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles having nuclear warheads. All this brings about the escalation of tension and the aggravation of the war threat to the states of the region.

SIXTH AAPSO CONGRESS ADOPTS FINAL DOCUMENTS

LD311947 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Algiers, May 31 TASS -- The 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) has ended in the Algerian capital. It was attended by envoys of 90 countries, including a Soviet delegation headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Representatives of the national-liberation movements, national committees of Afro-Asian solidarity, and international organisations discussed problems of further consolidating the unity of action of peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle in conditions of stepped up acts of military-political subversion by American imperialism and its allies against the forces of progress, national liberation, and the young independent states.

It is stressed in the documents adopted by the congress that the arms race and economic backwardness are not two different problems but one and the same problem. Disarmament would free the developing countries from tremendous non-productive spending, would help them struggle with greater success against poverty, illiteracy, and diseases.

Declaring for the need to coordinate the activities of AAPSO with all anti-war organisations in the struggle against the arms race, the congress called on the nuclear powers to conclude a treaty renouncing the use of nuclear arms against states not possessing a nuclear potential and to renounce the deployment of such arms on their territory, and also to freeze and reduce military spending so that a part of this money could be spent on the need of social and economic development.

With the sale of creating really favourable conditions for such a development, it is said in the documents of the congress it is necessary to put an end to foreign domination and liquidate the obsolete system of exploitation imposed by imperialism, and cardinally to restructure international economic relations on the principles of equality and justice. The congress demanded that the United States and its allies stop delivering arms to Israel and stop giving it political, economic, and financial assistance that enables Tel Aviv to continue the policy of aggression and expansion.

The forum delegates confirmed support for the heroic struggle by the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of its sole and lawful representative -- the PLO. They declared for the holding of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, and also the Soviet Union and the United States. Solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon, Syria, and other Arab countries confronting the American-Israeli aggression was confirmed.

The participants in the congress demanded an immediate end to any United States interference in the affairs of Asian states. In this connection the congress declared for the holding in the nearest future of a representative forum of the public of Asian countries with the aim of working out joint actions in the struggle for the strengthening of peace and security, for social progress in that part of the world.

The delegates saluted the heroic struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples and also of the "frontline" states. They stressed that the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa is a permanent threat to the independence and development of all African countries, and condemned the sinister alliance between Tel Aviv and Pretoria.

It is stressed in the concluding documents that the acts of direct military interference and aggression by the United States against sovereign states of South and Central America create a serious threat to the independence of that region's countries.

The delegates recognised the strengthening of the alliance of the national-liberation movement with the socialist community, the unity of action of all progressive, democratic, and peaceloving forces of the planet as the most important condition of success in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The congress elected the guiding bodies of AAPSO and made some changes in its rules. 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Sharqawi was elected secretary general.

COMPARISON OF SHEVARNADZE MEETINGS AT AAPSO CONGRESS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 May 1984 carries on page 4 of its Morning Edition a report on the meeting of Eduard Shevardnadze, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party Messaadia, and leaders of the ANC, SWAPO, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as part of Shevardnadze and his delegation's attendance at the Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. The IZVESTIYA report, under the general headline "Common Goals," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 30 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 12, under the subhead "Meeting With African Officials," revealing the following variations:

IZVESTIYA begins:... [Text] Algiers, 29 May -- A meeting has taken place here between the head of the Soviet delegation at the Sixth AAPSO Congress being held in the Algerian capital, Shevardnadze, candidate member (supplying dateline, rewording)

Page CC 12, paragraph two, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...that in today's international situation, which has... (substituting "international" for "political")

Same paragraph, line five IZVESTIYA reads: ...an important place. The conversation's participants noted with satisfaction the fruitful nature of state, party, social, and other links between the USSR and Algeria. The urge to... (adding sentence)

Paragraph three, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...people of Nicaragua.

The great importance of further stepping up acts of international solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa against the adventurist course of the current U.S. Administration was also noted. ... (IZVESTIYA ends, adding passage)

COMPARISON OF OFFICIAL MESSAGES ON AFRICAN ANNIVERSARY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 May 1984 carries on page 2 of its Second Edition a report on the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers' message to African states on the occasion of African Liberation Day. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 15, under the subhead "Supreme Soviet, Council Message," revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: ... [Text] Greetings to the state and government heads and the peoples of Africa on African Liberation Day!

In connection with African Liberation Day, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers send cordial greetings to... (picking up paragraph one, line one, supplying addresses and rewording)

Page CC 15, paragraph five, line one, PRAVDA reads:... the African countries do not cease to worry imperialism, which openly aims at... (deleting editorial interpolation and rewording)

Page CC 16, paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... vitally important aims.

We feverently wish to the states and... (picking up paragraph five, line one, substituting "we" for "the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers," changing verb tense, and supplying "fervently")

CC 16, last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...and happy future.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers... (PRAVDA ends, supplying signatories)

UN SECURITY COUNCIL EXAMINES GULF SITUATION

LD310625 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] New York, May 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The United Nations Security Council is continuing to discuss the tense situation in the Persian Gulf in the wake of the widening armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Speeches by representatives of Arab states and other countries located near that region indicate that the dangerous turn of events in the Persian Gulf worries them deeply.

Calls were persistently made at the Security Council meeting to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of the states situated in the region and not to take any actions that would jeopardize stability in the Persian Gulf area. Addressing the parties involved in the conflict, the Djibouti permanent representative to the United Nations, Saleh Haji Farah Dirir, stressed the need to observe the principles of peaceful coexistence, goodneighbourliness, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Other delegates speaking at the meeting also said that a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict would meet not only the vital interests of those countries but also the interests of universal peace and security. Mohamed Said Ould Hamadi, Mauritania's ambassador to the United Nations, said that nothing could justify the continued bloodshedding in western Asia.

Warnings again were voiced in the Security Council against attempts by external forces to interfere in the conflict, which could only aggravate it and increase its scale even further. The warnings were aimed first of all at the United States which is exploiting the current situation to increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the countries of the region. Speaking at the meeting, U.S. Representative Jose Sorzano did not say a word about the objectives of Washington's militarist activity in the region and the American naval buildup there.

As is known, large batches of American armaments are now being urgently sent to the Persian Gulf area, and there is a flurry of activity at the numerous bases and military installations there, which are intended for use by the U.S. interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force."

UN CONTINUES WATCH ON MIDEAST DISENGAGEMENT

LD303032 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] New York, May 30 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has resumed the U.N. mandate to monitor the Syrian and Israeli troops disengagement for another six months, up to November 30 this year. The disengagement force, set up by the United Nations in 1974, consists of servicemen from Austria, Canada, Poland, and Finland.

Council members unanimously approved a report by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar which stresses that despite a relative calm in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East on the whole continues to be potentially dangerous and will probably remain such until a comprehensive settlement is reached on all aspects of the Middle East problem. The president of the Security Council, Oleg Troyanovskiy (USSR), in a statement after the voting said that the conclusion made by the U.N. secretary-general reflects the opinion of the Security Council.

ARBATOV LEADS DELEGATION AT TORONTO ROUNDTABLE

LD311313 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Ottawa May 31 TASS -- A scheduled "round table" conference with the participation of the Soviet Institute of the USA and Canada and Canadian scholars was held in Toronto.

The conference discussed questions pertaining to ensuring international peace and security and developing bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Canada. The Soviet delegation led by Academician Georgiy Arbatov held in Ottawa talks with leading figures of Foreign Affairs and National Defence Ministries, MPs from the Liberal, Conservative and New Democratic Parties, members of the House Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs and National Defence and representatives of the business world.

The meetings with the Soviet scholars have aroused much interest among Canada's academic and political circles. The members of the delegation spoke on Canadian television and made statements in the press.

ARBATOV TERMS TRUDEAU INITIATIVE VERY USEFUL

LD312217 Montreal International Service in English 2130 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] A high-ranking Soviet official has praised the peace initiative of Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. The director of the Soviet Institute of the United States and Canada, Georgiy Arbatov, told Canadian parliamentarians that the initiative is totally acceptable to the Soviet Union. Mr Arbatov, who is considered the leading expert on Moscow's relations with North America, was in Ottawa appearing before a House of Commons Committee on External Affairs and Defense. He said Mr Trudeau's initiative has been very useful and its full effect may not have shown itself yet. Mr Arbatov says the Soviet Union has adopted some of the principles of the plan as part of its own policy.

REAGAN ADDRESS TO AIR FORCE GRADUATES ASSAILED

LD311340 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington May 31 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made a fresh attempt at camouflaging with false declarations of "peaceableness" Washington's dangerous plans for a militarisation of outer space.

Addressing the graduates of the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs (Colorado), the U.S. President hypocritically claimed that the strategy of the United States in the use of outer space is a balanced programme which will best serve the earthly needs of the American and all peoples. He mentioned only in passing the programme for a militarisation of outer space by the United States and said that the tasks of the United States in outer space include a strengthening of security. In explaining this gimmick, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes that the President refrained in his speech from mentioning controversial military and foreign policy issues.

This was done at a time when the latest opinion polls have demonstrated growing discontent with the way foreign policy is managed by Reagan. One of the important military issues, which Reagan passed over in silence, THE WASHINGTON POST points out, was his proposal on the development of a powerful anti-ballistic missiles defence system with outer space based elements. On the eve of Reagan's arrival in Colorado Springs, both local newspapers pointed out in their editorial articles that it is precisely their city which is destined to become soon the main centre for American research into the creation of such a system.

But the President, who proved to be sensitive to the accusation made by the Democrats that he is eager to use force and is responsible for the frustration of the arms control talks with the Soviet Union, has practically centered the whole of his speech on "peaceful uses of outer space".

As is known, the programme for peaceful uses of outer space has already long been sacrificed by Washington to the Pentagon's plans for turning near-earth space into an arena of "star wars". A particularly sharp shift towards a militarisation of outer space took place after the present administration came to power. In the summer of 1982, President Reagan issued a directive on the United States policy on outer space, which openly sets the sights of the United States on large scale deployment of anti-satellite systems for ensuring military superiority by the United States over the USSR. At the present time, within the framework of the ASAT programme special anti-satellite missiles are created. They are to be launched from board F-15 fighter aircraft flying at a high altitude. The first tests of such a system have already been carried out.

At the same time, the White House has refused to resume the Soviet-American talks on anti-satellite weapons, which were held earlier.

The programme for the creation of a powerful anti-ballistic missile defence system with outer space based elements, which was proclaimed by the U.S. President last March, has been evaluated as a serious provocation against the security of the whole world both in the USA itself and abroad. The aim of creating such a system is clear -- it is to create for itself a shield, under whose cover it would be possible to deal a destructive nuclear blow to the opposite side, without fearing retaliation, or hoping for its essential neutralisation. Thus the Reagan administration has set out to undermine one of the cornerstones of the whole process of arms control -- the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems of 1972. Washington intends to explode strategic stability, destroy the basis and together with it the whole machinery, which is designed to contain the arms race in the world.

DUNAYEV: NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REAGAN, RIVALS

LD312343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1812 GMT 31 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Boris Yevgenyevich Boriskin from Archangel Oblast in his letter to our program says: I should like to know your opinion, Vladimir Pavlovich, about what changes we can expect if, for instance, Mondale and not Reagan became the American President. What is the difference between Reagan and his main rivals? Is it a big difference?

Well, regarding social class there is not a very substantial difference. In the White House, as experience shows, the difference becomes even smaller. Politicians quickly become more conservative there. That is a feature of the White House. But in the nuclear age it is by no means a matter of indifference with whom the world has to have dealings and who sits in the Oval Office of the White House. In this respect nuances mean a great deal.

Whether it is a politician recognizing at least to some extent the realities of the world and able to take count of them or whether it is a person who is ready to undertake any kind of risk only to achieve military superiority and to upset the strategic equilibrium does not depend on belonging to the Democrats or the Republicans. It depends on the extent of the responsibility of the President and those alongside him and those behind him too.

Something else needs to be said -- namely, that the personality of a President does, of course, play a very substantial role in determining foreign policy, as do too the composition of his kitchen cabinet and his immediate entourage. But there are powerful forces watching the present state of markets and reacting to monetary, financial and commercial storms and tides. These forces are not all of one kind and represent military and civil business, and with their interlacing and colliding they determine the course of the American ship of state.

Changes of landmarks and alterations in political tactics do not always occur with a change of presidential personality. Most often it occurs through that, but not necessarily so. The history of Nixon's Presidency is, for instance, characteristic. He began his political career as the hawk of hawks. Indeed the first period of his Presidency was not marked by its farsightedness. But then he embarked on detente. It was not Nixon that altered, it was the circumstances. The Nixon administration -- the administration of the 37th U.S. President -- had the realism not to swim against the current and to understand that when possibilities are limited it is dangerous to preserve unlimited ambitions.

I should like to cite the opinion of a Netherlands politician. This is what he said in an American newspaper interview a few days ago. He said: If one is speaking forthrightly, I must admit that most Western Europeans have not felt genuine respect for an American President since Nixon's time, and he was only respected to some extent, for his intelligence and knowledge of international affairs, and by no means for his methods of leadership or moral principles. He added. We all thought that Carter would be better than Ford, and Reagan better than Carter. However, as it has become clear, we were mistaken.

That is how I would reply briefly to the question of the viewer.

COMPARISON OF WEINBERGER FUNDING REQUEST

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 26 May Second Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report under the heading "Pursuing Military Superiority." It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages A 5-6 of the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the heading "Weinberger Requests Funds for New Arms Systems," revealing the following variations:

Page A 5, paragraph two, line two, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads:...1985 fiscal year, the chief of the military department demanded that senators use the money "to...(rewording)

Same paragraph, penultimate line, reads:...new Trident submarine.

In order to justify the program for building up U.S. military might the Pentagon chief trotted out the now standard Washington set of propaganda "arguments" in an attempt to accuse the USSR of allegedly "violating" agreements in the sphere of arms control with a view to "achieving military superiority." Weinberger's speech again showed that there are no methods to which the present administration will not stoop in its desire to get its militarist programs through Congress. (supplying alternate KRASNAYA ZVEZDA final passage)

ZHANG AIPING TO HOLD TALKS IN U.S. IN JUNE

LD312147 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] It has been officially announced in Beijing that China's defense minister, Zhang Aiping, will come to the United States in June for an official visit at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

REVISIONS TO PRC MILITARY SERVICE LAW NOTED

PM311539 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Military Service in PRC"]

[Text] Beijing, May 25 -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has reported that a speech elucidating the PRC Military Service Law (revised draft) was delivered at a session of the National People's Congress (NPC) being held here by Yang Dezhi, member of the Central Military Council and chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The explanations note that citizens aged 18 will be drafted into the Chinese Army and undertake 3 years of service in the Ground Forces, and 4 years in the Air Force and the Navy. Yang Dezhi reported that once the law has been adopted and the relevant preparatory work done it is planned to restore military ranks, which were abolished during the "cultural revolution," to the People's Liberation Army.

CHINESE MUSICAL GROUP VISITS SOVIET UNION

OW010643 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT
31 May 84

[Text] A group of Chinese singers and musicians has arrived in the Soviet Union for a performance tour of this country. They are led by (Zheng Xinli), an associate professor from the Shanghai Music School, who has studied at the Moscow Conservatory of Music.

The Chinese singers and musicians will perform in (?Kiev), Odessa, and Moscow. They have come to perform in this country in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Ministries of Culture of the USSR and China.

CORRECTION TO IZVESTIYA ON SINO-SOVIET TIES

The following correction is to be made to the item entitled "60-Year Anniversary of Sino-Soviet Ties Hailed," published on pages B 1-2 of the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page B 2, first paragraph, third line, should read:...foreign policy with unfailing self-restraint [neizmennaya vyderzhka] and dignity, enriching... (refining translation, providing vernacular)

KIM IL-SONG WARNS OF U.S., JAPANESE MILITARISM

LD311654 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Commentator Vasilii Volin writes:

During its continuing tour of socialist countries the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has drawn attention to the fact that U.S. imperialism is engaged in peace-endangering preparations not only in Europe but Asia as well. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the DPRK, and other members of the delegation voiced apprehension in their speeches and during exchanges of views at the talks at the ever increasing military activity of the U.S.A. in the Far East and the intensifying militarisation of Japan. Speaking at a dinner given by the leadership of the GDR in honor of the visiting delegation of the DPRK Wednesday, Kim Il-song noted that "deploying new nuclear weapons in Europe, U.S. imperialism is intensifying military preparations in Asia as well" and that Washington was striving "to speed up the formation of a military bloc, involving the U.S.A., Japan and South Korea". The same point was made in the joint communique on the results of the Polish-Korean summit talks held earlier. The communique says that U.S. efforts to form new military alliances in the Far East and the Pacific zone "constitute a new source of threat to peace in Asia and the world over". A report on the Soviet-Korean summit talks in Moscow last week says that the Korean and the Soviet sides "have noted the danger posed by the growing militarist tendencies in Japan and efforts to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military and political alliance".

The leadership of the DPRK has repeatedly said of late that it was dangerous to underestimate Japan's growing military might within the context of overall aggressive preparations of imperialism in the Far East. In a recent conversation with a delegation of the news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS), published in the Soviet and Korean press, the leader of the DPRK stressed that the revival of Japanese militarism constituted a formidable threat to the peoples of Asia. The DPRK, he emphasised, was following with vigilance the revival of Japanese militarism and the transformation of Japan from an economic into a military power. Kim Il-song spoke with high appreciation of the fact that the Soviet mass media were actively exposing the dangerous plans for the militarisation of Japan and South Korea. He stressed the efforts of the Soviet press reflected the line of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the people. "We share your point of view on that issue", he said. "World public opinion protesting against Japan's remilitarisation should be supported. The remilitarisation of Japan", Kim Il-song warned, "constitutes a threat not only to Asian peoples. It exerts influence on the cause of peace the world over".

In the context of the present tendencies in the development of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation and the mounting tide of chauvinism and militarism in the Japanese isles such a warning seems more than justified.

U.S. FIRM REQUESTS TANK TECHNOLOGY FROM JAPANESE

LD312058 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 31 TASS — The U.S. corporation "General Motors" has requested the Japanese company "Mitsubishi Giukogyo" to supply it with technology for the manufacture of transmissions for tank motors. According to KYODO TSUSHIN, this is the first request of this kind after the signing by the U.S. and Japan last November of a memorandum on cooperation in the sphere of military technology.

"General Motors" hopes to fix the transmission on the tank of a new model whose mass production is planned to be started in 1989, the report points out. The "Mitsubishi" concern -- the monopoly manufacturer of tanks in Japan -- is developing on the order of the National Defense Agency a new model of a tank for the Japanese armed forces, as well as equipment for its production.

Early last year, during a visit to Washington, the prime minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone informed the U.S. Administration of Tokyo's consent to supply the U.S. with the most up-to-date technology, including robots, lasers, ultra large scale integrations and computers for military purposes, as well as optical fibers for communication systems and computers of the next generation. The Japanese Government pointed out in this connection that it was making an exception for the U.S., taking into account "special relations" between the two countries on the basis of the Japanese-American Security Treaty. The agreement on transferring to the U.S. of up-to-date Japanese military technology raised the military and political alliance of the two leading capitalist countries of the world to a qualitatively new level.

U.S. TURNS HOKKAIDO INTO 'PLACE D'ARMES'

LD311219 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

The United States has assigned the Japanese Island of Hokkaido the role of a place d'armes of the internationalist "Rapid Deployment Force", the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports, referring to secret documents of the American Defence Department. According to the Pentagon's plans units of this American emergency force should be rushed there "in the event of a crisis".

In October last the command of the land forces of the USA took a decision on the formation of "light infantry divisions" that could be rushed to any region of the world where American interests "may be jeopardized". One of such divisions is to be moved to Hokkaido on the event of a "crisis". The Pentagon is planning to allocate hundreds of transport planes of the C-141 type capable of airlifting the division with all its military equipment to an outlying area of the world within a few days. Every such formation, the newspaper says, has in service eighteen 105-mm Howitzers, 40 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles launchers and 30 combat helicopters.

Under the Japanese-American "Security Treaty" the armed forces of Japan are to give combat support to the American division. The Pentagon also intends to store in Hokkaido beforehand military equipment for the division -- tanks, personnel carriers, artillery and missiles. Washington has already demanded of Japan that it establish on the island a base for storing this combat equipment and for ensuring an unimpeded transportation of U.S. troops and their deployment on Japanese soil. As is said by SANKEI SHIMBUN, the Pentagon's new plans offer concrete evidence of the role prepared by the USA for Japan in its global anti-Soviet strategy. Over a hundred American military bases and installations have been established "on NATO's far eastern flank", as Japan is often called now, and a 40,000-strong American troop contingent is permanently stationed there.

The public has also learned recently about plans for stationing units of "Green Berets" on Okinawa where great amounts of military equipment, ready to be rushed to any part of the world, are now stored. Exercises of the American "Rapid Deployment Force" took place on proving grounds at the foot of Fujiyama early in May, the first such exercises on Japanese soil. The local democratic press says that the further militarisation of the Washington-Tokyo alliance creates a direct threat to peace and security in the Far Eastern region, and first of all to Japan itself.

DRA STATEMENT ON BUSH PAKISTAN MISSION CITED

PM311535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan: Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Kabul -- The BAKHTAR agency has disseminated a DRA Foreign Ministry statement which points out in particular that recently the U.S. Administration, alarmed by the series of crushing defeats suffered by the Afghan counterrevolution, has sharply intensified pressure on Pakistan with a view to tying it more firmly to the U.S. course, and has also organized a campaign of solidarity with the Ziaul Haq regime as the main base for the struggle against the forces of democracy and progress in the region, and for armed aggression against the DRA.

U.S. Vice President Bush also arrived in Pakistan with the same goals. In addition to the hundreds of millions of dollars which the Pentagon and the CIA secretly and clearly grant the Afghan counterrevolution he openly promised a further \$15 million to those opposing the revolutionary Government of the DRA, which is a full UN member.

It is clear to the entire world that responsibility for maintaining the Afghan situation is borne by the United States which, in exerting pressure on Pakistan, is blocking the achievement of a just political settlement. Bush's visit to Pakistan has shown that the United States intends assigning a qualitatively new aspect to its aggression and interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and, expanding its military presence in the region, intends threatening the peace and security of the DRA's peoples.

The DRA Foreign Ministry, the document says in conclusion, roundly denounces the U.S. vice president's inflammatory visit to Pakistan, and stresses that no interference, plots, and aggression by imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction will be able to hamper the impelmentation of the noble and humane goals of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL CLAIMS PANJSHER VALLEY CLEARED

LD311643 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Kabul May 31 TASS -- "The Panjsher Valley has been fully cleared of Ahmad Shah's criminal bands. The People's Democratic Party and the revolutionary Afghan state are creating all conditions for the return to their homes of the population that was driven away by the bandits," it was stated by Nia'matollah, candidate member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, commander of the central zone, to a correspondent of the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR. The committees for the strengthening of state power, that have been set up in Panjsher District and adjacent districts of Kabul Province, he went on, are actively working among the population, informing it of the measures taken by the revolutionary government to restore peaceful life in the valley, to organise the economy, transport and supply, to explain the policy of the party and the state. As a result, another dozen of families have returned to their homes in recent days alone. The state is giving the local people every assistance and help.

At the same time the population of the valley has been permitted to form from young people detachments of defenders of the revolution.

A mass hashar (volunteer collective work) was held in the Panjsher to restore roads, irrigation facilities, schools and other public buildings that were destroyed by the bandits.

The local people got assistance from representatives of the working people of three provinces -- Kabul, Parvan and Kapisa. The entire working people of the country, the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR stresses, is helping the Panjsher to return to normal life.

READERS' LETTERS TO SOVIET SOLDIER IN DRA

PM301333 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 p 2

[Roundup of readers' letters in reply to letter published by Soviet serviceman serving in Afghanistan: "Thank You, Soldiers! -- A Letter From Home" -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Among the participants in the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations was Guards Sergeant Viktor Yanin. "A Letter Home" -- that was the heading under which KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA for 10 February 1984 published his moving lines addressed to his peers. The editorial officer has received some 3,000 replies addressed to Viktor and his friends who are part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. They make up a kind of collective "Letter From Home," which we publish today. (The letters not used in this item have been sent on as addressed).

We can also report that the other day Guards Sgt Viktor Nikolayevich Yankin, secretary of his subunit's Komsomol organization, was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for heroism and courage displayed in fulfilling his international duty.

Congratulations on the high award, Viktor!

[Roundup of letters begins] "Dear Viktor and your true friends in service! I am a 17-year-old girl, a Komsomol member, studying in the 10th grade. Your letter made me think a lot, especially about the words: 'We are serving in Afghanistan.' When I heard these words for the first time, I suppose my eyes widened. There is shooting going on there, bullets are flying!... Yet we live beneath a peaceful blue sky, not always realizing that this is thanks to your great services."

"What gives me strength is your Army service, your exemplary staunchness and courage, your fulfillment of your international duty."

"I am a mother of two -- my name is Mariya Stefanovna Sedyuk. We live in the Crimea, in Razdolnenskiy Rayon. My daughter is in the 10th grade at school, my son is in the Army. As a mother I treasure every newspaper report, every little piece of news about military service, wherever our sons carry it out... Write home more often, don't forget your mothers and girlfriends!"

"We recently saw on television the film 'Volunteers,' and the whole family remembered our boys in Spain and compared that with the difficult but noble mission which you, dear Viktor, are fulfilling in Afghanistan."

"I am a nurse, I come across human suffering myself. How important it is in life to know how to feel and endure someone else's pain as your own..."

"We belong to a Komsomol youth team at the Proletarian Art Factory in Vladimir Oblast. Perhaps you may have seen the lacquered miniatures? Our work. But that is not why we are writing. In answer to Viktor Yankin's letter, we would like to tell you about our team leader, People's Artist of the RSFSR N.I. Shishakov. Nikolay Ivanovich was a tankman in the Great Patriotic War. He has told us a lot about the Soviet soldiers' staunchness and the great military comradeship. Perhaps his stories have influenced the respect and love which we feel for soldiers and how well we understand their difficult service."

"My husband, Gennadiy Yurov, a flight engineer, has been in Afghanistan for 5 months. My daughter and I try to write to him as often as we can. We have opportunities, and plenty of free time. My daughter writes about what she does at school, and pleases her daddy by telling him about the good marks she gets."

"My boy, my only child, is also serving in Afghanistan, and has been there for 1 year, 10 months, 13 days. He has never said in any of his letters that things are difficult, bad, or anything of that kind. He writes: Mom, don't worry, everything's fine, nothing is happening to me, wait, I'll be back. How grateful we mothers, wives, and girlfriends ought to be to our soldiers!"

"During the war I, Nadezhda Semenovna Ruchkina, was prisoner No 34810 at the Ravensbrueck death camp. I went through all the horrors of the fascist torture chambers. I survived only thanks to the Soviet fighter-liberator. There were women in the camp from all the European countries enslaved by fascism. And when we, the Ravensbrueck prisoners, saw the first Soviet Army soldiers, we embraced and kissed not only the soldiers, but even their boots.

My husband served in the Soviet Army for 30 years. He retired as a senior officer. I worked with soldiers for a long time and I know their life. I know how soldiers' relatives and acquaintances love them and take pride in them."

"Not long ago the brother of a school friend of mine, who is in the Army, came home, visited our school, and took part in a meeting. You should have seen with what grateful eyes we looked at that man!"

"I am in the 10th grade at a Kiev school. Many of our boys are going into the Army. We all believe they will be real defenders of the motherland."

"I did not serve in the Navy, in the Rocket Forces, or at a border post. My fixed term of service was spent in a 'prosaic' construction battalion. But I can tell you, Viktor, that my comrades and I are really proud of that. And more than once our endurance was tested and we learned the value of real men's friendship, mutual help. That, it seems to me, is why the Soviet servicemen, the soldier, wherever fate may send him, must always be true to his oath, to military duty."

"My name is Tatyana Zhdanovich. I was very moved to read your letter in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. Amid our ordinary, everyday, peaceful affairs and concerns, it is hard even to imagine the conditions you are in. But nonetheless, our dear boys, you must know: People always remember you, never forget you, and wait for you eagerly.

I am 21, I live in Zaporozhye, I am studying at the medical institute to be a therapist. Recently I got hold of a slim volume of poems by Lieutenant Aleksandr Stovba, who perished on Afghan soil. I read it there and then in the shop, and could not tear myself away -- what pure, lofty poetry, what bright words:

A meteorite lives for an instant,
Burning up in blue smoke,
Its steep fall
Through death leads to the earth.
And I am ready, flying through the years,
Like a meteorite in a blue haze,
To blaze, burning up all adversities,
For the sake of life on earth.

"I am a teacher and have worked with children for 28 years. I have not met any who are weak or mean-spirited, they are all good, responsive, serious, sometimes reserved and 'prickly.' I think people like that serve in our Army. I think this, also, because my pupil Sasha Kurbatov also fulfilled his international duty honorably.

As I wrote, the tears fall of their own accord. For some reason, I can see his dear, good face and his fingers, which were always covered in ink. Not just from writing -- he liked to draw..."

"There are two children in our family -- my elder sister and myself. We had a brother, but they could not save him from a serious illness. We feel our loss very bitterly. But when I read the letter from Afghanistan, I thought: But we do have a brother, after all!"

"When I meet with a military man, for some reason I see myself in uniform too and at once I become older, taller, and stronger. Then I am afraid of nothing."

"We are very proud that there are soldiers in the Soviet Army who place public interests above personal interests."

"At the age of 6, my little brother and I were left motherless. We were raised in a children's home, because our father was at the front. How we felt about soldiers can hardly be put into words. This feeling has lasted all my life. We owe much -- if not everything -- to the men of the front, who defend peace and made it possible for whole peoples to live and work in tranquillity."

"Our grandfather died at the front in the Great Patriotic War. Probably no family exists that was not touched by the war to some extent. Now my brother is in the Army. How proud I am! I always carry his photograph. I am also proud that our family preserves the tradition of defending the motherland and the interests of its friends and neighbors."

The letter was written by: V. Savelyev (Petrozavodsk), N. Korotayeva (Chimkent Oblast), V. Didenko (Berdyansk), T. Moseychuk (Zhitomir Oblast), R. Karatchentsova (Moscow), N. Demidova (Saratov Oblast), B. Dännikova (Uralsk), S. Bondarenko (Sverdlovsk), T. Slobodyan (Crimean Oblast), N. Bondarets (Maritime Kray), V. Frolova (Moscow Oblast), A. Malyarova (Vologda), Ye. Yurova (Brest Oblast), the N. Ostrovskiy Museum Council (Crimean Oblast, Simferopolskiy Rayon), T. Kosheleva (Moscow), A. Khomenko (Chernigov Oblast), A. Atapova (Pyatigorsk), N. Khatbulova (North Kazakhstan Oblast), L. Alferova (Kiev), V. Breyev (Kaliningrad), V. Bratkovskaya (Kiev), T. Kurdyavtseva (Kalinin), B. Lebedeva (Kiev), L. Zadorozhnaya (Novosibirsk), S. Arustamov (Kirovakan), and others.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN CONTINUES VISIT TO TASHKENT

LD311729 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tashkent May 31 TASS -- The Australian Foreign Minister William George Hayden and the personages accompanying him on his tour of the Soviet Union today continued their acquaintance with Tashkent, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan.

The guests went sightseeing in the city, saw new residential areas of mostly highrise buildings of enhanced quake resistance. The Australian minister was told that after the strong earthquake of 1966 most of the central part of Tashkent had to be built anew and that the whole country, all its constituent republics had taken part in construction work.

The Australian guests took a ride on the subway and inspected its stations designed in the traditions of Uzbek folk art.

At the exhibition of Uzbekistan's economic achievement William George Hayden and the personages accompanying him saw sample products of the republic's numerous branches of industry and agriculture, the main of which are cotton growing and machine-building for the cultivation and harvesting of cotton, power generation, the chemical industry, the extraction of oil and gas and their processing.

William George Hayden paid tribute to the memory of Soviet soldiers who fell in the years of the Second World War in the battle against fascism, the common enemy of the anti-Hitler coalition. He laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Tashkent's Parade Avenue.

In the afternoon the Australian foreign minister visited the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the republican Academy of Sciences. Uzbek scientists showed him the first nuclear reactor in the Soviet east and told him about their studies in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In the evening the Government of the Uzbek Republic held a dinner in honor of William George Hayden and his wife. It passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. During the dinner the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdiyev and William George Hayden exchanged toasts.

Present at the dinner were members of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs V.P. Suslov, the USSR Ambassador in Australia Y.M. Samoteykin, the Australian Ambassador in the USSR E.R. Pocock, who are accompanying W.G. Hayden in his tour of the country, and other officials.

COMPARISON OF 29 MAY USSR-AUSTRALIA TALKS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 31 May Morning Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report under the general headline "Soviet Australian Talks," which has been compared with the TASS report published on page E 1 of the 30 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Talks Continue." The two have been compared and, aside from minor translation differences, were found to be identical.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO SPEECH AT HAYDEN LUNCHEON

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 31 May Morning Edition carries on page 4 a TASS account of Gromyko's speech at the luncheon for Hayden, under the general heading "Soviet-Australian Talks." It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages E 3-5 of the 30 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page E 3, IZVESTIYA omits introductory first paragraph.

Paragraph three, penultimate line, reads:...by all mankind's alarm for its future,... (rewording)

Paragraph four, line three, reads:...is the policy implemented there. All over the world more and more people whose convictions are often far different from ours... (rewording)

Paragraph five, line two, reads:...and the world being entangled in the web of suspicion and animosity. We do not seek military superiority over anybody. We do not need it. The general...(rewording)

Same paragraph, last line, reads:...wish to dictate their will from a position... (rewording)

Paragraph six, line one, reads:...for the total and complete exclusion of force from international relations, we are striving for the adoption...(rewording)

Page E 5, paragraph two, line one, reads:...the inadmissible situation developing with regard to...(rewording)

GROMYKO ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT AUSTRALIA

BK010824 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet Union's foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, has accepted an invitation to visit Australia. The invitation was made by Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, during his talks with Mr Gromyko in Moscow.

Although accepting the invitation, the Soviet foreign minister told Mr Hayden that he was likely to be involved with other matters for the foreseeable future and could not set the date at this stage for the possible trip to Australia.

Radio Australia's European correspondent, Malcolm Downing, who is traveling with Mr Hayden, says that in fact Mr Gromyko is unlikely to set foot in Australia unless the international climate changes dramatically.

Downing says that Mr Gromyko is deeply involved in important East-West issues and is also playing a central role in the overall Government of the Soviet Union.

NEW ZEALAND ENVOY RECEIVED BY KUZNETSOV

LD311330 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of New Zealand Alison Veil Stokes today presented her credentials in the Kremlin to Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches Vasilii Kuznetsov and Alison Veil Stokes had a conversation.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV VISITS MOSCOW, ACTIVITIES CITED

Greeted by Gorbachev

LD311432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, arrived in Moscow today for a short friendly visit and the opening of the Bulgarian national exhibition marking the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Khristov, minister of foreign trade, arrived with him.

Comrade Zhivkov was met at the airport by Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Komarov and Panykov, USSR first deputy ministers; Kiselev, deputy head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; and Grekov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the USSR.

Meets With Chernenko

PM010917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report]

[Text] On 31 May, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and president of Bulgaria's State Council.

During the conversation, the leaders of the two parties and states pointed out with great satisfaction the large-scale and dynamic development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations in all fields. They discussed some matters whose solution will make it possible to ensure the further growth and deepening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Konstantin Chernenko and Todor Zhivkov expressed both the USSR's and Bulgaria's tireless striving to contribute in every way to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to improving the coordination of actions of fraternal socialist countries. The great importance of the forthcoming economic summit meeting of CMEA member-states was emphasized in this connection.

The meeting's participants stated the USSR's and Bulgaria's steadfast determination, in close cooperation with the other socialist countries, to carry on the struggle for averting the danger of a thermonuclear war and for strengthening peace and mutual understanding between peoples. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality and full unity of views.

Presents Medal to Chernenko

LD311408 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presented Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Moscow today with a commemorative medal marking the centenary since Georgi Dimitrov's birth.

Todor Zhivkov presented such medals also to members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Todor Zhivkov arrived in Moscow earlier today on a brief friendly visit to attend the opening of a Bulgarian national exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Awards CPSU Leadership

PM010918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report]

[Text] On 31 May, Todor Zhivkov presented the Soviet leaders with commemorative medals marking the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov. These medals have been awarded to the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. The jubilee medals were presented to Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorochnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov. Comrade Zhivkov made a short greetings speech to the recipients of the award.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Chernenko expressed heartfelt gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the lofty award presented by Comrade Zhivkov to the Soviet leaders.

Present at the presentation of commemorative medals were: Comrade Bogolyubov, CPSU Central Committee department chief; Comrade Lukyanov, first deputy department chief at the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; and also Comrade Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

Tikhonov Speaks at Exhibition

LD010943 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- "The motive force of the steady development and strengthening of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria at all stages is the indestructible alliance between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian Communist Party," said Nikolay Tikhonov, member of Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was addressing today the official inauguration ceremony in the Soviet capital of the national exhibition "The People's Republic of Bulgaria -- 40 Years on the Path of Socialist Ascent."

On the socialist path of development, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed, Bulgaria has turned into a state with a dynamic economy, modern industry, effective agriculture, a large scientific-technical potential and rich culture. And all this belongs to the people, which has become the architect of its own historical destiny. Today, the speaker said, it is hard to find a field where the Soviet Union and Bulgaria do not cooperate. Party work, state and economic construction, science and culture, foreign policy activities -- in all of these directions both countries cooperate most closely.

The head of the Soviet Government pointed out that Soviet-Bulgarian economic ties are steadily deepened and perfected. Characteristic of them is large scale and dynamism, an incessant search for new, ever more progressive forms capable of producing the greatest effect.

The volume of mutual trade, which is to reach more than 40,000 million roubles in the current five-year period, i.e. almost fifty per cent up on the level reached in the past five-year period, grows from year to year.

Bulgarian friends, Nikolay Tikhonov said, take part in the construction in the USSR's territory of many economic projects, work at logging enterprises in the Komi Autonomous SSR.

The Soviet people take pride in the fact that many advanced enterprises in Bulgaria have been built with the USSR's assistance and run on modern equipment. A vivid symbol of friendship is the nuclear power station "Kozlodui" with a one-million kilowatt reactor, the first in the Balkans, which was built by the common efforts of Bulgaria and Soviet workers and specialists. It is the first "one-million kilowatt" to have been built with the Soviet Union's assistance abroad. An agreement has been recently signed on our cooperation in the construction of the new nuclear power station "Belene".

The peoples of the two countries have described the jointly built sea railway ferry service Ilichevsk-Varna as a bridge of friendship across the Black Sea.

Our close cooperation, Nikolay Tikhonov said, is at the same time also our common contribution to strengthening the entire socialist community. At the present time, the fraternal socialist countries are entering a new important period. On the agenda is an effort to outline a joint strategy for economic development, for deepening the international socialist division of labour, further pooling forces on the key sectors of scientific-technical progress, all-round development of socialist economic integration. Optimum ways to resolve these vital problems will be subject of discussion at the forthcoming summit economic meeting of the CMEA member countries.

Today the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the speaker noted, have to resolve their creative tasks in a sharply aggravated international situation. "We come across now particularly fierce attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles at launching an offensive against the world of socialism. Under these conditions the significance of our unity, of enhancing the effectiveness of our foreign policy cooperation grows even further."

"The main task set to themselves by the socialist countries is to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, ensure a changeover to a radical improvement of the political climate in the world. And we will spare no efforts, no energy to resolve this task," Nikolay Tikhonov stressed.

In this main direction of the foreign policy, the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria come out shoulder to shoulder, firmly stand on common positions. We are at one, he said, with our Bulgarian friends on all topical international issues and together uphold the cause of peace, and consequently the future of the entire humankind. We are firmly convinced that peace, not war, will triumph on our planet.

ZHIVKOV, LIGACHEV MEET IN SOFIA 29 MAY

PM311606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] Sofia, 29 May -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, yesterday received Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who has come to Bulgaria to take part in a routine conference of secretaries of the socialist countries' fraternal parties dealing with questions of party organizational work.

The conversation was held in a warm and firendly atmosphere.

The meeting was attended by G. Atanasov, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Ligachev Returns to Moscow

LD311220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Sofia today. The delegation had been taking part in a regular conference of secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties of the socialist countries on the questions of organizations party work. The delegation was met at Moscow Airport by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other comrades.

BCP'S LUKANOV HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

PM311004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] A meeting has been held between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

During the talk, questions of further developing trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

On the same day, a talk was held between Y. P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. Lukanov. Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

On the same day, V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank, had a talk with A. Lukanov.

Questions of further developing trade, economic, foreign exchange, and financial cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

GRAMOV ARTICLE SCORES SCHAFF ON POLISH SOCIALISM

LD311725 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1300 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The scientific and theoretical journal of the USSR Academy of Sciences VOPROSY FILOSOFII has published an article entitled, "Adam Schaff's Civilized Alternative." As is known, this philosopher, while pretending to creatively develop the Marxist concept of socialist revolution, attempts to demonstrate in his works that the communist movement is going through a crisis and has found itself in an impasse, at a crossroads, and so forth.

As a matter of fact, Soviet philosopher Vladimir Gramov writes in analyzing the views of Schaff, that since the creation of the communist movement, not a single day has passed without anti-Marxists or anticommunists perorating about the crisis of communism and its inevitable disintegration and catastrophe. They spoke about the crisis of communism when the only country of socialism in the world steadfastly struggled with the enemies who attacked it from all sides. They continue to weave their arguments now when the socialist community is developing successfully and the Communists lead hundreds of millions of working people, fighters for social and national liberation.

The Polish philosopher links all his arguments about the crisis of the communist movement with the premise that realistic socialism in the Soviet Union and other countries has allegedly not been built in line with Marx' ideas about the future socialist society. Schaff claims that all the socialist revolutions so far were carried out prematurely, that like premature babies, they developed with difficulties and that their development is sickly. Analyzing Schaff's attitude toward the evaluation of the revolutionary and socialist transformations, the author of the article published in VOPROSY FILOSOFII shows that such an attitude is not a creative one, but doctrinaire and dogmatic. Schaff takes as his premise some idealized schematics of a socialist revolution, writes Vladimir Gramov, and thus repeats the old worn-out cliches of opportunists and bourgeois specialists in Marxism. He attempts to prove that in Poland of 1944-1945 there were no adequate premises for the initiation of the socialist revolution. Schaff explains: There was no property that could have been divided, the backward country had been destroyed completely during the war, and there was no working class to speak of. Seventy-five percent of the Polish population was composed of peasants, and few workers came from other than a peasant milieu. On top of this, 95 percent of all Poles were ardent Catholics.

The author of the article published in VOPROSY FILOSOFII immediately disagrees with even Schaff's first thesis concerning property available for sharing. This is not an accidental view, Vladimir Gramov writes. Schaff also attributes to Marx the statement that the immediate division of property and wealth is allegedly the essential precondition for the success of the socialist revolution and a guarantee against the possible return of the old order. However, both Marx and Lenin in their time resolutely criticized various petty bourgeois and utopian ideas about socialism according to which, there should be an immediate egalitarian division of goods and products in a socialist system. They pointed out that socialism is conducted, not in accordance with wishful thinking, but is constructed by the working people on the foundations of the relevant economic base. They also stressed that the very attempts at an immediate egalitarian -- that is equal -- division of goods and products that have been manufactured could -- as Marx put it -- lead to all the horrors of the old society.

Schaff repeatedly points to the backwardness of Poland, at Poles ignoring the qualitative features of the development of capitalism in their country. In particular, Vladimir Gramov states, the fact is not taken into consideration that at the moment of Poland's liberation from the Hitlerite occupation, large and medium-scale industry, banks, railways, and communication means were in the hands of the German monopolistic capital. The destruction of fascism made it possible to nationalize the fundamental means of production, which undoubtedly made it easier for the country to march toward socialism. Stubbornly repeating that Poland was totally destroyed, which allegedly excluded the possibility of introducing socialism, Schaff remains silent on the fact that already in 1947, Polish industry exceeded the prewar level, which was the result of the heroic work of millions of Poles and the fraternal assistance given to Poland by the Soviet Union.

The rapid pace of the national economy's reconstruction was to a large extent caused by increased socialist elements in Polish industry. Focusing attention on the existence of large numbers of peasants in Poland, Schaff closes his eyes to the fact that there was an active militant proletariat in Poland that had considerable experience and magnificent traditions of revolutionary struggle and struggle against fascism at its disposal. Thus, Soviet philosopher Vladimir Gramov stresses, Schaff demonstrates a vulgar faithfulness to the abstract historical and philosophical cliché that does not take into account specific historical conditions of the development of any country, particularly Poland. The author of the article published in VOPROSY FILOSOFII reminds Schaff that Marx and Engels, as well as Lenin, envisaged the possibility of a specific character to the march toward socialism in these or other countries. Therefore, Marx and Engels stressed that following the victory of the proletariat in Europe, the remaining countries could considerably shorten their process of development in the direction of a socialist society.

Current social practice clearly confirms the Marxist-Leninist conclusion on the possibility of a specific and accelerated path toward socialism, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Vladimir Gramov stresses. This is confirmed by the successes in socialist development in Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam, where the social and economic premises of socialism were shaped in the conditions of revolutionary people's power, starting with a much lower level of economic development than in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century or in the Poland of the forties and fifties.

Further Report on Article

LD312022 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1300 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Please listen to second and final part of an article entitled "Adam Schaff's Civilized Alternative" published in the scientific and theoretical journal of the USSR Academy of Sciences VOPROSY FILOSOFII. In the first part, a critical analysis was made of dogmatic, doctrinarian and in the final effect, revisionist revolutions to date.

Schaff's assumption regarding the backward movement of the victorious socialist revolution has been closely connected with a conclusion about the lack of sufficient premises for socialist revolutions in the countries of real socialism, the author, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Vladimir Gramov, writes. He explains that Schaff has in mind neither an ordinary counterrevolution carried out by classes of exploiters, or a defeat of the revolution and return to the previous social order as a result of the lack of necessary strength of the working masses needed to prevent the exploiters' attempts. Schaff has something else in mind. According to his view, in countries where economic and social relations, the economic development of society, and the level of culture of its members at the time of socialist revolution have not reached the proper level of maturity, an alleged backward movement follows, a peaceful counterrevolution that gradually destroys socialist achievements and deprives society of socialist perspectives.

Schaff links this backward movement with centralism; in other words, with the activity of a socialist state and Marxist-Leninist party. In effect, the author of polemical article in VOPROSY FILOSOFII emphasized, the point is not to negate centralism in the name of self-management, initiatives, and the independence of workers collectives and individuals in the name of centralism. The tasks is to link them dialectically. [Word indistinct] of democratic centralism and national planning, common interests, real social control over production and social development can be established. Vladimir Gramov writes that if a socialist state used Schaff's appeals as a guideline, then in its search for a bourgeois utopian ideal of autonomy and independence, it would unavoidably deprive itself of advantages of socialism in the planned management of the national economy and in utilizing scientific and technological progress; it would face economic anarchy, competition, and unemployment.

Historical experience, including Poland's experience, shows that impairment of the role and position of a socialist state unavoidably leads to an increase in social anarchy, as a result of which socialist achievements are threatened. Under the slogan of struggle for democracy and change, counterrevolutionary forces in Poland set up their organizations and used the mass media to disorganize and confuse the people. They popularized reactionary and bourgeois ideas, embittered anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria, committed political provocations and subversion, and created an atmosphere of moral terror of Communists.

The author of the article in VOPROSY FILOSOFII considers Schaff's theory on the role and place of the communist party in a real socialist society as absolutely wrong. Vladimir Gramov explains that the Polish philosopher accurately portrays an old bourgeois thesis according to which the multiparty system automatically ensures the allegedly democratic character of social development. But it is enough to look at the practice of contemporary capitalist states in order to see that the multiparty system does not ensure democratic rights and freedom of citizens. This obviously does not mean that Marxists are against the multiparty system on principle, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Vladimir Gramov writes.

Marxists and Communists are far from negating the particular interests of various classes and strata of socialist society in the process of its creation. They acknowledge and continue to acknowledge that these interests can be expressed in appropriate programs, and that classes and strata can associate in parties and political organizations.

The author recalls that in many socialist countries -- in Bulgaria, and GDR, Czechoslovakia, and finally in Poland itself -- other parties exist and act on an equal basis with the communist parties. Obviously their role is completely different from that which the enemies of real socialism would like to see. These parties adopt the stand of socialist construction and recognize the leading role of the working class, the leading role of Communists in socialist construction. While expressing specific interests of particular groups of people, peasants, the intelligentsia, and the faithful, those parties, together with the communist party, and under its leadership, construct and improve socialism. Vladimir Gramov writes that Schaff looks at many processes taking place in the socialist countries from an angle of the negative aspects of the Polish experience. At the same time, he wrongly raises specific difficulties of socialist construction in Poland to the level of regularity in socialist construction in the countries of real socialism. The author of the article in VOPROSY FILOSOFII is of the opinion that regardless of Adam Schaff's objective intentions, his attempts at a new interpretation of the history of real socialism and search for a new model of true socialism are convenient to the enemies of socialism and Marxism.

The logic of the class struggle, Dr Vladimir Gramov writes in conclusion, and the logic of life teach that he who starts out to revise Marxist-Leninist principles that have been verified in practice, and he who purposefully or unintentionally slanders the world of real socialism built by the heroic efforts of millions of working people, finally as a rule openly takes up anti-Marxist and anticommunist positions.

USSR, POLISH TRADE OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

PM310952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] Talks have been held between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and T. Nestorowicz, Poland's foreign trade minister. Questions of further developing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

As a result of the talks, agreements were signed on additional reciprocal goods shipments in 1984 over and above the commodity turnover protocol.

PARTY, TRADE UNION WORK IN POLISH PLANT NOTED

PM291355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Region of Monuments and Legends"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw May -- Kielce Voivodship occupies 3 percent of Poland's territory. Three percent of its population lives there. Guidebooks call the Kielce area a region of monuments and legends, and this is really so. When you travel along the beautiful local roads, which wind among hills and run through forests, here and there you come across towers, fortress walls, and ruined medieval castles.

But the legends are associated not only with castles.

During the last war, the Kielce forests gave shelter to partisan detachments. Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians fought side by side against the fascists...

Fresh carnations flame brightly on the granite slab of the memorial of gratitude to Kielce's liberators -- Soviet servicemen.

People's power has not only brought new socialist relations to this land, but also radically transformed it. Kielce Voivodship has been turned from a poverty-stricken province into a major industrial and agrarian region of the country. Many local enterprises are widely known both inside and outside Poland. One of them is the "Iskra" Bearing Plant. It produces 75 million bearings a year. One-third of its output is exported, including 10 million bearings to socialist countries.

When we were at the plant, they were preparing to open a new polyclinic there. At the same time, the commission was in the process of accepting an apartment block into which 70 families will move.

"That is quite a lot," plant Director Mieczyslaw (Khyba) said, "if you take into account the present difficulties in housebuilding, but it is not so many if you consider the need."

The director's whole career is linked with that enterprise. He came there as a young specialist 22 years ago.

"In the economic sphere," the director said, "we have overcome the difficulties. The collective is in a normal work rhythm. This means that outlined plans are being fulfilled. And I must point out here that our plant, like many other Polish enterprises, acutely felt the instability of ties with the West and the discriminatory measures by the United States and its allies. We had to urgently seek internal reserves and develop technology utilizing Polish equipment and materials. We were given great assistance by the Soviet Union, which supplied essential materials. We cooperate with the bearing plant at Vinnitsa and the First State Bearing Plant in Moscow. We exchange experience. I have visited the First State Bearing Plant myself."

The plant party organization, which numbers 780 PZPR members and candidate members, helps to create and maintain a labor atmosphere in the enterprise. Is this a lot of party members or not? Is it enough to influence the collective's affairs properly? The party activists we met consider it enough if it is a militant, purposeful detachment, vigorous in its actions and ideologically united. Of course, our interlocutors said, not all party members and primary party organizations meet these requirements. The plant has 26 primary party organizations. But, if you trace the dynamics of their work, increased activeness is apparent in many party organizations. This is also noticeable in party meetings, where questions relating to the most urgent aspects of the party organizations' activity and the life of the collective are discussed. For example, great attention is now being devoted to enhancing labor discipline and the vanguard role of party members, to their ideological makeup, and to production and social activity. Communists have put forward an initiative to draw up a program for saving capital, raw materials, and supplies, which is now being fulfilled successfully, bringing substantial benefits to the plant. The party committee and primary party organizations have now concentrated attention on the quality of the output being produced, because world market demands for quality are increasing all the time.

At the "Iskra" Plant we also met with representatives of other public organizations. Our conversations with them completed the picture, as it were, of the multifaceted life of the labor collective. The enterprise's trade union organization has revived its vigorous activity.

"We now have 1,350 trade union members," Henryk Roszewski, deputy chairman of the trade union committee, said. "I especially emphasize 'now'. Interest in the trade union is growing among the workers. More and more new applications to join the trade union are being received. What do we do? We direct efforts toward resolving social and everyday questions. And, as is known, there are many problems in this sphere. We have established control over supplies and order in the plant's canteens and snackbars. We assist pensioners. We somehow endeavor to resolve the housing problem. The director has already told you about the new apartments. Several groups with definite directions of work have been set up under the trade union committee. They include an organizational group, a group that tackles workers' applications and complaints, and an information group that uses the plant radio to keep the collective posted about the trade union's activity and the decisions adopted. All who wish have been provided with travel warrants for vacations. We have two of our own rest homes and are building a third. We organize summer camps for children and arrange collective out-of-town trips on rest days."

There has been an increase in the work at "Iskra" of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth organization, which has 700 members united in 20 circles. Patronage of the construction of housing for young families is one of its initiatives.

Of course, our interlocutors did not overlook rough edges. They spoke about the political passivity and indifference of individual people, including certain party members, and about the lack of initiative in a number of party groups. They spoke about the manpower shortage, the slow growth in labor productivity, and certain other issues.

"Iskra" is no special collective. The situation which has taken shape there and the problems which concern people are, in general, typical of many other Polish labor collectives. There is also the telling fact that the counterrevolutionary underground, which is actively supported by Western centers of subversion, has still not laid down its arms in the country, although its base has grown substantially narrower.

An enterprise is a complex organism, and its normal functioning depends on many circumstances. At the bearing plant, the transport equipment plant, and the other enterprises, that we visited in Kielce Voivodship, we saw how the management and the party and trade union organizations are taking measures to ensure that the work rhythm is efficient and even and that production capacities are as fully used as possible.

PRAVDA REPORTS CHEBRIKOV RETURN FROM GDR

PM291323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] V.M. Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, who had been in the GDR on a brief friendly visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers, has returned home.

At the airport in Moscow, V.M. Chebrikov was welcomed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; G.K. Tsinev and N.P. Yemokhonov, first deputy chairmen of the USSR KGB; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief; and other officials.

W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

GDR, USSR SIGN INDUSTRIAL PLANT SUPPLY PROTOCOL

LD181911 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The GDR and the USSR signed a protocol in Moscow today on mutual supplies for industrial plants and other items for 1985, as well as the services associated with them. The main focus is on importing equipment for the Jenschwalde Thermal Electric Station and the Bruno Leuschner Nuclear Power Station from the Soviet Union. The GDR, for its part, will export instruments and equipment for nuclear power stations in the USSR. The agreement also provides for supplies for the reconstruction of 14 agricultural repair workshops in the two countries, and Soviet exports to the GDR in the field of geology.

FEDORCHUK VISITS PRAGUE, MEETS WITH HUSAK

PM301434 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] Prague, 23 May -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received here V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, who is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. A warm talk took place.

DESIRE FOR NORMAL RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA VOICED

AU301525 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 30 May 84

[Commentary by "our observer" on occasion of 25th anniversary of signing of joint Soviet-Albanian Declaration]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union is making consistent efforts to normalize relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The CPSU and the Soviet Government, as was stressed in the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, sincerely wish the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. Mutual goodwill, respect for the legitimate interests of each country, common solicitude for the interests of socialism and peace must suggest correct solutions even in those cases where, for various reasons, the necessary trust and understanding is lacking.

COMPARISON OF ROMANOV TOUR OF CSSR EXHIBITION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May, in its First Edition on page 4, carries a TASS report entitled "Visit to Exhibition." Comparison of the TASS report with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, under the heading "Romanov Tours CSSR Exhibition in Moscow," reveals that the CSSR exhibition was visited by I.F. Dmitriyev and V.S. Frolov, heads of CPSU Central Committee departments, and by USSR Ministers A.I. Mayorets, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, M.S. Shkabardnya, and A.I. Shokin.

FRG ARMS BUILDUP THREAT FOLLOWS FRENCH SUMMIT

LD312053 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpts] The French-German summit, which has just ended at Rambouillet, has notably resulted in an agreement for the joint production of a second generation antitank combat helicopter that is to be equipped with French and German missiles. It has also been decided to set up a bilateral group for the joint launching of earth satellites for military purposes.

Paris and Bonn have also decided on more than 50 joint armament projects, including the production of a new French-West German combat plane and specialized naval reconnaissance aircraft.

The results of the Mitterand-Kohl meeting, writes our observer Andrey Aleksandrov, bears witness that another step toward endangering peace in Europe has been taken with a view to continuing the militarization of the FRG and allowing it to accede to the most sophisticated modern weapons.

It was, above all, following the arrival of the Socialists to power that Paris has taken it upon itself to relaunch cooperation with the FRG in the production of modern arms, first of all missiles and aircraft. French companies are cooperating with the FRG military-industrial complex in the production of submarines, RR Roland II missiles, and Alpha jet combat planes. Paris has also invited Bonn to participate in the production of the Ariane European rocket, which can put into orbit (?heavy) earth satellites, including ones for espionage purposes. Moreover, the French leaders have lately suggested lifting the last restrictions on the Bundeswehr imposed by the West European Union in the 1954 Paris agreements. These agreements forbid the FRG to produce a number of conventional weapons, including heavy-tonnage ships, submarines, long-range missiles, and strategic bombers. Currently, very few of these restrictions remain in force. The West German arms industry is currently supplying and exporting Leopard Tanks; self-propelled launching pads; antitank and antiaircraft missiles; submarines; rocket-carrying frigates; armored vehicles; land, sea, and air missiles; Alpha jet combat aircraft; and Tornado bombers.

Those who are encouraging Bonn's militarist ambitions are willing to lift the last restrictions and authorize the FRG to start producing long-range missiles and heavy bombers. All this leads one to believe that if the West European Union council accepts this French proposal, it will then be time to produce chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. Today already, the right in the FRG, led by Franz Josef Strauss, under the cover of the constitution of the so-called European nuclear force, is asking for the FRG's accession to France's nuclear weapon. This claim is supported by the parties of the right in France, including some in the ranks of the Rally for the Republic party, whose leader, Jacques Chirac, is noisily insisting on the need for FRG's accession to the French nuclear weapon.

Since General de Gaulle's presidency, France has always been an energetic adversary of any plan allowing Bonn to accede to nuclear weapons and has considered such plans against French national interests. Today, however, Paris pretends to ignore the true identity of those whom it wants to help acquire modern arms. Yet, the aggressive character of the German military does not belong to the past. Following the policy of the Western powers in direct contradiction with the decisions of the 1945 Potsdam conference on the demilitarization of Germany, the Bundeswehr has become the most powerful West European army equipped with conventional weapons and surpasses the armies of the other NATO European countries as to the number of troops, war equipment, and arms.

A lot has been said at the Rambouillet summit, as well as in the corridors, about the intangible friendship between France and Federal Germany. However, the declarations of mutual love cannot conceal the selfish and not-at-all peaceful calculations of the two partners. If Paris continues to cherish the illusion of initiating Bonn under French aegis into the project of so-called European defense and give a European dimension to its arms industry, the FRG itself needs the friendly entente with France in order to rid itself of the last bans on the production of modern arms and to acquire the right to put its finger on the nuclear button.

Today, when the risks of a nuclear war are increasing, when the danger of a war in Europe is again stemming from German land, the political figures who do not understand or do not want to understand the dangers inherent in their line of encouraging West German militarism and in allowing it to acquire the most sophisticated means of mass destruction are behaving as if they are myopic and in no way lucid.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF WEST BERLIN PARTY CONGRESS

PM301815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondents V. Kabanov and M. Podklyuchnikov: "Following a Proven Course"]

[Text] West Berlin, 27 May -- The 7th Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Congress completed its work here today. For 3 days the delegates discussed urgent problems of concern to the city's population. Foremost among them was the need to preserve and strengthen peace. Profound anxiety caused by the dangerous policy of confrontation pursued by the U.S. Administration was heard in the delegates' speeches. They expressed warm support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and all the Warsaw Pact states. Numerous examples were cited from the congress rostrum of the extensive scale achieved in the city by the peace movement, which unites people of different political views and world outlooks -- Communists and Social Democrats, Christians and Liberals, and people who belong to no particular party.

The congress delegates pointed to the great importance of the four-power agreement on West Berlin as an important component of the system of treaties that has served to normalize the situation in Europe. It is no accident, they said, that aggressive circles in the FRG are now trying to undermine this agreement. However, the fundamental interests of the West Berlin population require that the four-power agreement be unconditionally observed. Only thanks to its consistent fulfillment can a peaceful life be ensured for the city's population.

The congress drew attention to the fact that any attempt by the city's reactionary circles to resurrect the cold war concepts causes serious harm to West Berlin.

The delegates paid considerable attention to the West Berlin Communists' struggle for the working people's social rights and interests. They described how the economic crisis reflects on the situation of West Berlin enterprises. Some are closing down, others are conducting mass dismissals. Unemployment is growing, now encompassing 85,000 people. However, the working people are responding to the capitalist's offensive with a mass strike struggle, during which united action is taking shape among Communists and Social Democrats.

There were many representatives of young people among the delegates. In their speeches, they described the grave situation of the city's younger generation, encountering the unemployment problem on the threshold of life with no prospects.

The congress showed the SEW's unity and cohesion and its indestructible loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The delegates described the consolidation of the party's ranks, the Communists' enhanced activeness at enterprises, and the entry of more and more new members to the SEW's ranks. Firm confidence was voiced in the speeches that the party's weight in the city's political life and its influence on the broadest circles of working people will continue to grow.

The SEW is a recognized detachment of the international communist and workers movement. The congress was attended by representatives of about 30 foreign parties. They highly rated the activity of the West Berlin Communists who, under complex conditions, are selflessly upholding the interests of the city's working people and advocating that West Berlin develop under conditions of peace and detente.

At the concluding session, the delegates unanimously adopted the 7th SEW Congress statement "For a City of Peace and Labor -- For a Secure Future" and the congress address to the participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Decisions were made to maintain solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Central and Latin America and the West Berlin working people's struggle to preserve jobs and counter unemployment.

The congress elected a new SEW Board. Horst Schmitt was reelected party chairman and Inge Kopp and Dietmar Arens were elected deputy chairmen.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON GROMYKO-GENSCHER TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 May in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Soviet-West German Talks End." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 3, under the subheading "Talks Conclude in Moscow," and differs from the PRAVDA version only in the omission of the dateline and the substitution of the date "22 May" for "today."

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT LENINGRAD

LD312051 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Leningrad May 31 TASS -- "I am writing the words of profound reverence and regrets in the hope that this memorial cemetery will remain one of the last pantheons to the victims of military catastrophe in the world." Such an entry was made at the Piskarev Memorial Cemetery by Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the Senate of Spain's Parliament, Las Cortes Generales. The delegation of the Senate he heads is touring the Soviet Union under the program of the visit. Today it was visiting in Leningrad.

The Spanish parliamentarians placed a wreath at the common graves of the memorial in which more than half a million Leningraders and Soviet soldiers who fell during the 900-day siege of the city by fascist forces in the years of the Second World War were buried. The parliamentarians also placed flowers at the monument to heroic defenders of Leningrad in the Victory Square.

Later at a meeting at the Executive Committee of the city soviet the guests were told about the Leningraders' achievements in the implementation of long-term plans of economic and social development, about the structure of the city soviet, the activity of deputies. The city's budget of over one billion roubles make it possible to decide comprehensively the problems of the development of the communal economy, above all of housing construction. More than 50 thousand Leningrad families move to new flats every year. These well-appointed flats are given them by the state free of charge.

In the Hermitage, the Soviet Union's biggest museum of world art, the Spanish parliamentarians saw art collections, specifically the Soviet Union's best collection of works of masters of the Spanish school.

A dinner was given in honour of the Spanish parliamentarians. Speaking at the dinner, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Leningrad City Soviet Vladimir Khodarev stressed that the award of the Gold Medal of the Senate of Las Cortes Generales of Spain to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko is the vivid evidence of the mutual striving of the USSR and Spain for peace, detente and cooperation. In this connection the Leningraders view the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union as a new step on the road of further development of Soviet-Spanish relations.

In a reply toast Jose Federico de Carvajal said that even though there are distinctions between Spain and the Soviet Union, the common will of the peoples of both countries is aimed at achieving peace. I am confident that our visit, as well as the visit to the Soviet Union by the king and queen of Spain and the coming trip to Spain by Soviet parliamentarians will promote the development of mutual understanding between our countries, the head of the delegation said.

This evening the delegation left for Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF311814 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] A delegation of a number of representatives from the British Steel Smelting workers Trade Union headed by (Hurst), general secretary of the union, paid a 3-day visit to Uzbekistan. The guests were received by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Trade Unions of the Tashkent Oblast.

The guests also traveled to [name indistinct] city and acquainted themselves with the cultural and social establishments of the mining complex there and with the work and living conditions of the workers of the complex.

NORWEGIAN TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM310941 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 84 p 3

[V. Troitskiy report: "In the Mutual Interest"]

[Text] A delegation of Norwegian business circles headed by leaders of Norway's Export Council and Industrial Union has ended its visit to the USSR. During their stay in Moscow, the Norwegian businessmen held talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Gas Industry, and other ministries and organizations. On the eve of their departure from the USSR, Mr Arne Langeland, director general of Norway's Export Council, spoke about the visit's results.

"The main purpose of our coming to the Soviet Union," A. Langeland noted, "was to conduct a comprehensive practical review of the opportunities to expand trade and economic relations between the two countries. Our delegation included the directors of several leading Norwegian companies which, in our view, worthily represent Norway's modern industry and can engage in fruitful business cooperation with Soviet foreign trade organizations. The fields of these companies' operations are highly diverse: production of electronic and electrical engineering equipment, shipbuilding, exploration of the northern seas' continental shelf, hydroelectric power generation, production of construction materials and housing...

"Let us take for example the 'Bokonor' consortium, founded in 1983, which includes leading Norwegian firms specializing in the sphere of shelf exploration. It would seem that the broad range of the consortium's activities -- provision of advisory services, delivery of equipment and complete installations, construction work linked with the opening up of the Barents Sea -- could be of interest to the Soviet partners.

"We are very pleased with the visit's results," A. Langeland said. "An important role in its success was played by the Soviet side, which organized very useful meetings at the top level in various ministries and organizations of the Soviet Union. I would like to stress that the talks were held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere and a constructive spirit. This is evidence of the mutual desire to expand and develop trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation."

The interlocutor noted that the Soviet Union and Norway are neighboring countries with long-established trade traditions. "Over the last few years," he said, "there has been a growth in their commodity turnover. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the opportunities for developing trade and economic relations are far from exhausted. We hope that our visit will boost the stepping up of efforts aimed at expanding trade and economic links. We are convinced that this very same purpose will be served by the USSR national exhibition which opens in Oslo in June."

CPSU GREETS FINNISH COMMUNISTS' CONGRESS

PM311412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] To the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland [SKP]

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends a fraternal greeting to the 20th SKP Congress. Through you, the Soviet Communists cordially greet all Finnish Communists and friends, supporters, and allies of your party.

Your congress is taking place at a disquieting time for mankind, when, as a result of aggressive actions by American imperialism and its NATO allies, world tension has grown and the threat of war has increased. U.S. imperialism, having declared a "crusade" against socialism, is pursuing a "position-of-strength" policy in the international arena and is implementing an unprecedented arms race in an effort to achieve a change in the correlation of forces in its favor. This has been reflected above all in the siting of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, which is fraught with serious danger for the peaceful life of all peoples, including the peoples of northern Europe.

This adventurist policy is being countered by the might of the Soviet Union, the strength and cohesion of the socialist community countries, and the vigorous actions of all progressive peace-loving forces opposed to the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet Union pursues a consistent policy of peace and peaceful coexistence with all states with different social systems, the successfully developing relations with friendly Finland being a convincing example of this.

The CPSU has always highly valued and continues to highly value fraternal relations with the SKP. Soviet Communists know the SKP to be a staunch fighter for the Finnish working people's interests and for friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland. They have also become accustomed to seeing the SKP acting in concert with the CPSU and all communist and workers parties in the struggle against imperialism, reaction, and the danger of war. The practice of the communist and workers' movement's revolutionary struggle and the movement's entire history have shown that the success of Communists' activity has always been bound up with their devotion to the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, with its creative application, and with a firm rebuff to all attempts to weaken the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist parties, to undermine their foundations, or to split them organizationally.

We should like to express our confidence that the delegates at the 20th SKP Congress will act in accordance with the will of the overwhelming majority of SKP members, who firmly stand for a united and cohesive party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish the SKP success in its activity in the interests of the working class and all the country's working people, in the further development of cooperation and friendship between our peoples, and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Long live the SKP!

Long live Soviet-Finnish friendship!

Long live peace and socialism!

CPSU Central Committee

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD311622 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1109 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, 31 May (TASS) -- The official visit to Sweden by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, who was here at the invitation of the Swedish Government, has ended.

Talks were held between V.K. Mesyats and S. Lundkvist, Swedish minister of agriculture, on the results of which an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the field of agriculture between the USSR and Sweden was signed.

DANISH 'GREENHAM COMMON' PEACE CAMP SET UP

LD310917 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Copenhagen May 31 TASS -- Danish peace women have decided to establish a peace camp in the mold of the British camp at Greenham Common air base. The site of the camp is Ravnstrup settlement 10 kilometers from the city of Viborg, Jutland, where the construction of an underground command facility of the joint NATO forces in the zone of Baltic Straits has been going on for seven years amid tight security measures. Hans Engell, minister of defense of Denmark, reaffirmed in parliament not so long ago that 220 million kroner had been spent for that purpose, and that construction work was to be completed in 1984.

Tina Forchammer, one of the initiators of the idea of setting up the peace camp at Ravnstrup, said in an interview with the newspaper POLITIKEN that with their anti-war move, the Danish peace women wanted to draw the attention of the country's public to the NATO command facility which, according to her, would control and coordinate combat operations of NATO forces with the use of Pershing-II and cruise missiles that were being stationed in the northern regions of the Federal Republic of Germany. The tenants of the peace camp at Ravnstrup, which is to be opened on June 23, intend to call upon the Danish Government to renounce its support for the dangerous NATO plans, and specifically, to end the construction of the underground command facility of the North Atlantic bloc.

FURTHER REPORT ON TIKHONOV MEETING ATHENS MAYOR

PM311544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 23 May, N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin D. Beis, mayor of the Greek capital, who is visiting the Soviet Union in connection with the Athens festival in Moscow.

During the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the interest of both sides in the further development of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Greece was confirmed and the great significance of the expanding mutual ties between the two states' capitals emphasized.

Participating in the talks were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and K. Kharalambopoulos, deputy general secretary of the Greek National Tourist Organization.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW GREEK ENVOY

LD311259 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- Boris Aristov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, today received Ioannis Grigoriadis, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic in the USSR, in connection with the latter's forthcoming presentation of credentials.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER VISITS, DISCUSSES SPORTS

GF291145 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The members of an Austrian delegation headed by Minister of Education and Arts Dr Helmut Zilk acquainted themselves with the progress of sports activities in Uzbekistan for a few days. They familiarized themselves with sports installations in Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand, and in one of the villages in Tashkent Oblast.

Here is what Dr Helmut Zilk said while being interviewed by our correspondent:

The sports installations we have seen in Uzbekistan are no different from the most extraordinary sports installations used in international competitions. Some of them are even better. It is important to mention that we are (?training youths) of various ages in various sports. Therefore, it is no wonder that they are achieving success. Like the Soviet Union, Austria also favors the development of cooperation in sports between the two countries. We support the effort made to consolidate international Olympics for peace and friendship in accordance with the principles governing the interests of the peoples and the rules governing the Olympics.

MUBARAK: EGYPT, USSR TO EXCHANGE AMBASSADORS

LD311825 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1814 GMT 31 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 May (KUNA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak announced here today that Egypt and the Soviet Union will exchange ambassadors shortly.

During a visit to the radio and TV building on the occasion of the radio's 50th anniversary, he said that Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union "are continuously improving, and that the exchange of ambassadors will take place shortly."

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO-RIF'AT AL-ASAD MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 1 June First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the heading "K.U. Chernenko Receives Syrian Vice President R. al-Asad." It has been compared with the TASS report published on page H 1 of the 31 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the subheading "Meets Chernenko," and was found to be identical except for the following:

PRAVDA omits TASS dateline and substitutes "31 May" for "today" in the second line of the first paragraph.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV-PONOMAREV-AL-ASAD MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 31 May First Edition frontpages a TASS report, entitled "Conversation in the Kremlin," on the talks Syria's Rif'at al-Asad held with Nikolay Tikhonov and Boris Ponomarev. It has been compared with the TASS report published on pages H 1-2 of the 30 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical except for the following:

Paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...CPSU Central Committee, received on 29 May Rif'at al-Asad, member...(substituting words and changing order)

SOVIET-SYRIAN COOPERATION TALKS REVIEWED

PM301828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Ties Expanding"]

[Text] On 23 May I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Sharaf, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs and chairman of the Syrian side of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, who is in the USSR in connection with the eighth session of this commission.

Questions of the state of, and prospects for, cooperation between the USSR and Syria in the spheres of the economy, trade, science, and technology were discussed during the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

M.A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

Accord Reached

PM311600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] The eighth session of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation concluded its work in Moscow 25 May.

It examined a wide range of questions of cooperation in the spheres of the oil industry, irrigation and water resources, nuclear and electrical power, railroad transport, the construction of ports, the training of national cadres, and so forth.

The sides noted with satisfaction that mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and also trade exchange are developing successfully in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria concluded 8 October 1980. An accord was reached on the further development and deepening of Soviet-Syrian economic ties.

A protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work by Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and K. Sharaf, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID RECEIVES SHEVARNADZE

LD311922 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Algiers May 31 TASS -- Today Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, received Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, who delivered a message to him from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Satisfaction with the state of bilateral Algerian-Soviet friendly relations was expressed and a striving for their further all-round development was emphasized during the conversation. The most topical international matters concerning the situation in Africa and in the international arena as a whole were considered as well.

On the same day the leader of the Soviet delegation was received by Rabah Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly of Algeria.

Eduard Shevardnadze is currently in Algeria at the head of the Soviet delegation who attended the sixth congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO).

FATAH DELEGATION'S MOSCOW VISIT SUMMED UP

PM311438 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Palestinian Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Movement for the National Liberation of Palestine (Fatah) headed by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf was in Moscow 17 through 21 May at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The delegation included Fatah Central Committee members Khalid al-Hasan and Mahmud 'Abbas.

During the meetings there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the present international situation. It was noted that the reason for the continuing explosive situation in the Near East lies in the United States' adventurist course and interventionist actions and Israel's aggressive expansionist policy.

The importance was stressed of halting the imperialist intrigues aimed at undermining the PLO.

The guests described the Palestinian patriots' courageous struggle on the territories occupied by Israel and provided information on steps to restore the PLO's unity on a patriotic and anti-imperialist basis. The Fatah delegation confirmed its organization's firm adherence to the decisions of the 16th session of the Palestine National Council aimed at countering the Camp David policy of separatist deals.

The Palestinian representatives were informed of the Soviet public organizations' extensive activity in support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

The delegation expressed profound thanks to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their unwavering support for the struggle of the Palestinians under the leadership of their only legitimate representative -- the PLO -- for their fundamental national rights and interests.

The Fath delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

U.S., ALLIES ACTIONS IN GULF REGION SCORED

LD311521 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington May 31 TASS -- The Reagan administration actively tries to draw the USA's NATO allies and friendly-to-Washington Middle Eastern states into its aggressive plans for an armed interference in the Persian Gulf area.

The U.S. press reports that these matters, in particular, were discussed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with other foreign ministers of NATO countries at the NATO Council's current spring-time session in Washington. The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES quotes "a high-ranking U.S. official spokesman" as saying that the United States urges its allies to take a more resolute stand on the question of the situation in the Persian Gulf.

What Washington has in mind when it speaks of a more resolute stand is indicated by the feverish activity which the Pentagon has launched under the false pretext of "ensuring the safety of navigation" in the oil-rich area of the Persian Gulf. Big U.S. naval forces have been already brought there. Large-scale militarist preparations are being made at the bases and military facilities which are located in the region and which are intended for use by the U.S. interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force", in Bahrain and Oman, in particular. At the same time up-to-date U.S. armaments and combat hardware are being massively delivered to Saudi Arabia. Apart from the already announced dispatch of 400 anti-aircraft "stinger" launchers, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the White House intends to send more than 1,000 newest air-to-air missiles there.

The USA is planning to bring the number of its servicemen in that country to a thousand and is also seeking to get a right to have access to its military bases.

Neither does Washington forget about its "strategic partner" -- Israel which is more and more actively being drawn into the realisation of the U.S. adventuristic course in the Middle East. According to a report of THE WASHINGTON POST, it is planned additionally to sell 75 U.S. F-16 fighter bombers to Israel.

London May 31 TASS -- The newspaper THE DAILY EXPRESS reports that within the framework of the West's coordinated actions in the Persian Gulf area, the Government of Britain is planning to send to Saudi Arabia more than twenty "Tornado" fighter planes which were intended for the British Air Force. The newspaper emphasizes that subsequently the question of a further increase in the deliveries of aircraft of this type to Saudi Arabia with a view to using them in the Persian Gulf area may arise.

AL-ANBA' CITED ON U.S. AIMS IN PERSIAN GULF

PM311923 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Interference Being Expanded"]

[Text] Kuwait, 31 May -- U.S. aims in the Persian Gulf are no secret to anyone, the influential Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' writes.

They consist in forcing the countries of the region to appeal to the White House for military aid, in exchange for which the latter intends to subjugate them completely to its own interests, to create an extensive network of military bases on the territory of Arab states, and to turn them into a springboard for preparing aggression against the USSR.

The newspaper stresses that the escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict was planned by Washington and Tel Aviv, which are utterly determined to establish their hegemony over the region's countries and to use them in their anti-Soviet plans.

DMITRIYEV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ETHIOPIA

PM311016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Dmitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, flew to Socialist Ethiopia 23 May in accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

The delegation arrived in Addis Ababa the same day.

INVITATION TO BOTHA TO TOUR W. EUROPE HIT

U.S. Role Noted

LD311524 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 31 May 84

["What About Human Rights, Gentlemen?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The invitation extended to Pieter Botha, the chief of the South African racist regime, to visit a number of West European states is tantamount to approval by the governments of those states of the apartheid policy, which has been proclaimed by the United Nations Organisation a crime against humanity. The red carpet reception being prepared for Botha in the West European capitals is an open attempt at breaking Pretoria's isolation in the international arena and presenting in a respectable light the reactionary regime of the South African Republic in the international arena.

The official visits of the racist premier to Portugal, Britain, the FRG, Belgium, and other countries and the "unofficial" visit to France have been assessed by the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa as an open insult to the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Western Europe. The United States has a special stake in success of Pieter Botha's tour and in a broadening of official contacts between the West European countries and the Republic of South Africa in all directions, as it justifies, as it were, Reagan's policy of "constructive cooperation" with the racists.

It is with the very same aims that the American propaganda lauds to the skies the "reformist" activities of the Pieter Botha who allegedly "liberalises" the human-hating apartheid regime, paints an unjustified rosy picture of Pretoria's striving for "new relations" with Mozambique and Angola.

Judging by the admissions in the United States press, Chester Crocker, the chief architect of the African policy of the Reagan administration, has given the racist chief guarantees from Washington that it will bring pressure to bear on its West European partners so as to draw them into the manoeuvres of the White House aimed at frustrating the U.N. plan on Namibia and legalising the apartheid regime in the international arena. Stake is apparently placed on ensuring the "vital interests" of imperialism and racism in the continent through increasing political, economic, military, and other pressure on "front-line" and other states of Africa.

The press of the independent countries of the African Continent has evaluated as a "slap into Africa's face" the readiness to give a welcome to Botha in the West European capitals. It stresses in its commentaries that Pieter Botha does not express the interests of the African population of the Republic of South Africa.

He represents the racist white minority regime responsible for the most brutal repressions in the country and at the same time tries, with Washington's backing, to spread the policy of terror and racial oppression to other states of the South African subcontinent.

Under these conditions, the invitation to Pieter Botha for a West European tour is an expression of support for a regime pursuing a policy incompatible with fundamental human rights. This visit is in conflict not only with the aspirations of the people of southern Africa fighting for freedom, but is also in conflict with numerous resolutions of the United Nations Organisation, the Non-aligned Movement, and the Organisation of African Unity on isolation of the apartheid regime.

RSA-Western Ties Condemned

LD282119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 28 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] On 29 May, the trip by Pieter Botha, head of the racists of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], to a number of Western European countries gets underway. This visit has given rise to a wave of angry indignation on the part of democratic forces. Reports are coming in of mass protest demonstrations with which the working people of Western Europe are preparing to meet the undesirable guest. At the mike is political observer Bronislav Myakota.

[Myakota] Above all, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the visit by the South African racists' emissary to eight countries of Western Europe begins at a time when a week of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa is being held, in line with a UN General Assembly decision. During the course of this week the international public resolutely condemns the brutality of the apartheid system, which forcibly ensures supremacy of the white minority in the RSA, deprives millions of Africans of their most basic political rights, and at the same time attempts to spread the policy of terror and racial superiority to other countries in the region. Under these circumstances, the head of the racists' invitation to a number of Western capitals cannot be viewed in any other way than as an expression of support for the regime of racial oppression and an attempt to weaken the international isolation of the racist state and ensure the West's open recognition of the apartheid system.

Strengthening of the cooperation between Western countries and the racists has been causing serious concern in independent Africa for a long time. In violation of UN resolutions and decisions, the United States and its NATO bloc allies, as well as Israel, give the Pretoria regime broad economic, political, and military support. It is the Western states that have helped the RSA to create an enormous military machine that constantly threatens neighbouring African countries. Washington and its allies, which hypocritically speak out in favor of democracy and respect for human rights, close their eyes to the complete lack of rights in the apartheid state and to the horrifying position of millions of Africans.

This happens because the policies of the countries of the West are guided exclusively by strategic and selfish economic interests. On the one hand, merciless exploitation of the African's cheap labor brings in fabulous profits for the Western monopolies -- and there are about 2,000 of them operating in the RSA at present. On the other hand, using racist RSA as a foothold remains the Western strategists' main way of ensuring NATO control over the southern reaches of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

It is not surprising that at present the RSA's military intelligence service is being reequipped with the help of the NATO countries, primarily the United States and Britain. In Pretoria, it is not concealed that this modernization is needed in order to more efficiently supply the Western allies' headquarters with information on the situation in the Southern Atlantic and Indian Oceans. It is indicative that the Great Britain's Conservative Government has timed Pieter Botha's visit to London to coincide with the drawing up of a shameful new deal concerning the delivery of eight patrol planes fitted with modern electronic observation equipment to the RSA. The value of the deal is about \$80 million.

Expanding their military and economic cooperation with the racists, the Western states are attempting to assure the international public that democratic changes are allegedly taking place in the RSA. These are clumsy attempts. Apartheid was and remains a crime against mankind, as the UN has acknowledged. It presents a threat to peace and security. This is why the forthcoming trip by the head of the South African racists to a number of Western European countries is causing such indignation there.

MOZAMBICAN EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

MB252056 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Mozambique's Minister of Education Graca Machel is in Moscow for talks with the Soviet authorities on cooperation in the field of education. There are already 400 Mozambicans in the Soviet Union taking specialized courses in geology, medicine, agronomy, civil construction, and other development subjects. Sixty others are doing technical studies in the fishing industry.

Graca Machel arrived in Moscow from the GDR, where she held discussions with the education authorities and was briefed on the situation of Mozambican students in the country.

UZBEK CP DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

GF301058 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Reports from Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, say that the people of that republic are extending warm hospitality to a delegation of the Uzbek Communist Party currently visiting Mozambique. Rano Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, heads the delegation.

Uzbek representatives frequently visit Mozambique and Uzbek experts are helping that friendly country develop various important fields in the economic domain, such as cotton cultivation and the construction of irrigation installations. Together with their local counterparts, Uzbek doctors are extending medical services to the people in central Mozambique.

U.S. MOVES AGAINST NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

PM311553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service article: "The United States Is Preparing a Provocation Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is planning to carry out large-scale armed aggression against Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory in the very near future.

This has been stated by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the leading Republic's Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Appearing on the radio and television program "Face the People" on 28 May, he made public the details of this criminal plan. The CIA is assembling counterrevolutionary gangs into a single strike force in the region of the Costa Rican population center of Libertad. They have been given the task of attacking the Nicaraguan border posts of Penas Blancas and Cardenas. In this operation, the American department's agents intend to kill several Costa Rican citizens in order to accuse the Sandinists of that crime and create a pretext for intervention.

At the same time, as a threat of invasion has arisen in the south, fighting is taking place in departments in the north of the Republic bordering on Honduras against "contras" who invaded recently. It has been reported that the Sandinist Armed Forces and people's militia detachments have struck telling blows against two counterrevolutionary formations, each numbering 1,200 bandits, and are pursuing them.

The U.S. armed interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries is fraught with dangerous consequences. The large-scale subversive operations being organized against Nicaragua by the U.S. CIA carry a threat of a broad military conflict, the Californian newspaper TRIBUNE writes. Such a course, the article states, meets with resolute condemnation from the world public. Washington's attempts to dictate its will to other countries and peoples are doomed to failure. Central America's problems can be resolved only by peaceful means, TRIBUNE emphasizes.

NICARAGUAN 'TRAITOR' PASTORA INJURED BY BLAST

LD311809 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] New York May 21 TASS -- According to reports by news agencies, Eden Pastora, the traitor of the Nicaraguan people and head of one of the counter-revolutionary groupings, was wounded by an explosion. The blast occurred during a press conference arranged by him in a camp of the counter-revolutionaries on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. Five journalists were killed and 28 wounded.

This incident, observers note, points to the growing infighting in the camp of the motley counter-revolutionary scum with the help of which President Reagan wants to overthrow the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua and restore there a regime obedient to Washington. It is noted here in this connection that for a long time already the CIA is trying to unite the scattered anti-Sandinist bands based in Honduras and Costa Rica but is meeting with failure, in particular because of the excessive ambitions of Pastora who wants to be the sole "leader" of the counter-revolution. Observers do not rule out that the assassination attempt was organized by the CIA in order to remove the puppet who has become an obstacle and to clear the road for the fulfilment of Washington's plans.

'GRENADERO-1' EXERCISE PRESAGES ARMED INTRUSIONS

LD291629 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: War games codenamed Grenadero-1, which are being held in Honduras and which are the biggest maneuvers of American Armed Forces ever staged in the region, entered their second stage on Monday. News agencies report along with American special operations forces, they will involve also some 7,000 officers and men from the armies of the Salvadoran and Honduran regimes.

The official aim of the current show of military power by the United States and its satellites in the region is to master anti-guerrilla warfare tactics. But published facts about the program of these maneuvers and the military units taking part in them indicate that what is taking place in fact this time is not only training in which American instructors are drilling punitive commando units of the pro-American regimes, but also, and first of all, practical preparations for a direct American military intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Already at Grenadero-1's first stage U.S. engineer troops built strategic roads, communications centres and military airfields in Honduran territory. One of these airfields, Cucuyagua, near the Salvadoran border, has become an area of concentration of troops of the United States and its satellites. The Pentagon has set up an airlift between Honduras and its bases in Florida and Panama to provide them with everything necessary. Along with ground troops, the maneuvers will also involve American aircraft and helicopters. A major paratrooper force will be dropped on another Pentagon-built airfield close to the Nicaraguan border. This in effect signals a deployment of American intrusion forces in assault positions.

This conclusion is confirmed, in particular, by the radio station Venceremos of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Quoting data of the patriots' intelligence service, it reported a plan for a joint strike by forces of the Salvadoran regime and by American and Honduran troops involved in Grenadero-1 at guerrilla based in Morazan Department. It is not fortuitous that the participants in the Pentagon's maneuvers include Atonal, a crack punitive battalion of Salvadoran commandos who have undergone special training in a camp in Honduras under the guidance of American instructors.

It should also be noted that Grenadero-1 is being held near the Honduran-Nicaraguan frontier and that the facilities built by American troops can at any moment be used as logistical support bases to back up their direct incursion into Nicaragua. Under the smokescreen of propaganda allegations about mythical "Soviet and Cuban interference" in Central America, the White House is steadily stepping up its own military interference in the region. Preparations for an armed intrusion into the territories of Nicaragua and El Salvador are proceeding at full tilt.

U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR 'PROFITS IN BLOODSHED'

LD252333 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The American House of Representatives has joined the Senate in voting \$62 million in emergency military aid to El Salvador. Viktor Olin of Radio Moscow makes the following comments:

It was under certain conditions that the congressmen agreed to vote new funds for the purpose of suppressing the national liberation movement in El Salvador. Among other things, they demanded regular reports from President Reagan on whether the Central American country is making demonstrated progress on democracy and human rights.

The legislators apparently made this demand to clear their conscience rather than help to end the political terrorism and bloodshed in El Salvador.

Shortly before their vote there was much comment on a report in London that the security police and the (?military) authorities in El Salvador [word indistinct] responsibility for the murder of more than 40,000 people in the past few years. They had formed so-called death squads to abduct, torture, and kill all those who they suspect of the slightest opposition to the regime. It is an open secret that a lion's share of American military and economic aid falls into the lap of the death squads. The just-voted sum, too, will go finance terrorism, political killings, and human rights violations.

As for President Reagan, he has shown he can easily claim progress in democracy and freedom in El Salvador, for all the bloodshed there. The profits of bloodshed will loom large over the nation as long as the ruling regime uses American money to step up terrorism, the American President vows there is no terrorism at all, and as a result the America. Congress agrees to allocate more money to the Salvadoran regime. The people of El Salvador see armed struggle as the only way to break this vicious circle. This struggle can lead to striking results.

Fully trained and armed peasants can effectively resist and deal crushing blows at a superior army force equipped and trained by the United States. Military experts agree that if not for the steady flow of American arms and equipment, the Salvadoran regime would have fallen through long ago. Aware of this possibility, Washington is preparing a direct military intervention. To this end it has been holding various exercises near the borders and shores of El Salvador. Those who encourage the Reagan administration to adventures in that country and the rest of Central America should not forget about their responsibility for the consequences.

JUSTICE OF SALVADORAN TRIAL QUESTIONED

LD252320 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The trial in the case of four American nuns who were killed late in 1980 by the national guards of the pro-American regime in El Salvador was held at long last in Zacatecoluca after a procrastination of three years. After 19 hours of court examination the jury found five national guardsmen guilty.

The trial was held right after the visit to Washington of Salvadorean President Duarte and became part of the propaganda show which was staged to get from U.S. Congress additional allocations for military aid to his regime. The Washington administration seeks to present the trial as evidence of "democratisation" in the camp of its puppets, as the proof of some "improvement" in the state of affairs in the sphere of observance of human rights in El Salvador.

And it should be said that the "show" with the puppet president and the trial of national guardsmen produced a certain effect -- the U.S. House of Representatives approved on Thursday the inquiry of the administration for granting additional military aid of 62 million dollars to the Salvadorean regime.

But in deed the trial in Zacatecoluca was held not so much to punish the killers as to cover up those who are really responsible for the crime. One sergeant and four national guardsmen, who killed the American nuns, found themselves in the dock.

The court did not find out and did not try to find out who gave the order to the guardsmen to kill the defenseless women, who was the organiser and inspirer of the deliberate killing.

The cause of that is not carelessness of the judges. The cause is that the Salvadoran regime and its Washington supporters did the utmost to prevent the top officials of the punitive bodies of the Salvadorean dictatorship, mainly responsible for the deaths of nuns, from being brought to book. The then general director of the National Guards, General Eugenio Vides Casanova, is now defence minister at Duarte's "democratic government". And some of his subordinates, involved in the killing, soon after it was committed, found themselves in the United States.

Besides, American special services did the utmost to prevent their involvement in the killing from coming to light at the court. With that aim they even struck an outright deal with one of the defendants -- they promised to get mitigation of the sentence for him in exchange for "admission" in the spirit suitable to them. Such "juridical" manipulations are something usual for official Washington. Suffice it to recall the trial in Washington of the killers of Orlando Letelier, minister at the Salvador Allende government in Chile. Then the authorities "came to terms" with one of the main defendants that he will not give in court testimony on CIA's involvement in the killing of the Chilean democrat. The trial in Zacatecoluca is thus one more typical example of "justice, Washington style", when the right of man to live becomes the subject of bargaining and mockery of truth is presented as truth in the last instance.

CPSU CC POLITBURO EXAMINES NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

PM010919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's latest meeting examined the question of progress in drawing up the main directions of economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000. This document, as was noted at the meeting, will embody and concretize the party's economic strategy, determine the key problems of the coming period, map out effective ways of solving them, and work out measures that will enable the fullest utilization of the advantages of the socialist system of economic management.

At the center of our plans for the future, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, must be concern for the human being with his growing material and cultural requirements. This party orientation is meant to serve as the main guide in preparing the entire long-term program for the country's economic and social development and for strengthening its defense capability. The people's prosperity is to be raised to a qualitatively higher level, and the entire complex of the Soviet people's living conditions is to improve: the consumption of goods and services, provision of housing, education, public health, working conditions, pensions, and spiritual development. This must be the superordinate goal of all our work to raise and intensify public-sector production, accelerate scientific and technical progress, modernize sectors of the national economy, improve the system of management, planning, and material and moral incentives for the working people, and of all of the party's organizational and political activity.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo fully supported the conclusions of Comrade Chernenko, and deemed it necessary to make them the basis of the practical work of the party, Soviet, and economic organs and public organizations in the center and the regions, above all in successfully completing the 11th 5-Year Plan and creating a firm foundation for new achievements in the development of the economy. Appropriate instructions connected with the preparation of the long-term plan for the country's economic and social development have been issued to the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the managers of the USSR Gosplan, ministries, departments and scientific institutions.

The CPSU Politburo passed a decision on preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945. The decision lays down a complex of measures for developing the activity of the party, administrative, trade-unions, Komsomol, and other organizations directed toward raising the labor and political activeness of the Soviet people, developing socialist competition in honor of the great victory, intensifying concern for war and labor veterans, and improving educational work among the population.

The Politburo supported the proposals, worked out in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, regarding the procedure for holding a national holiday on 1 September each year -- Knowledge Day. It was deemed desirable to hold sociopolitical events everywhere on that day dedicated to the start of the academic year and to publicizing our country's achievements in the sphere of education, science and culture, to bringing out the important role of knowledge in the economic, social, and spiritual progress of society, and the great vital power of Lenin's behest to the young -- to study communism.

It is envisaged that party, war, and labor veterans, workers in national education, leading production workers and innovators will take an active part in the celebrations. It is recommended that for Knowledge Day, encouragement should be given to workers and employees in labor collectives who are studying successfully without giving up their production job and to mentors who carry out a great deal of work in schools, vocational-technical colleges, and at the production plant.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the measures outlined by the USSR Council of Ministers for the speeding up of the automation of machine-building production on the basis of advanced technological processes and flexible readjustable complexes. The implementation of these measures will allow the necessary conditions to be provided in the 12th 5-Year Plan for the creation of highly mechanized enterprises, the raising of the technical level of machine-building products by means of renewing them more quickly, and for the further raising of the main indicator of economic efficiency -- the social productivity of labor.

The Politburo discussed and approved the results of the talks between the Soviet leadership and the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president. The great importance of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, as well as on key problems of the present day, was noted. The Soviet-Korean talks, which were held in a comradely and businesslike atmosphere, will undoubtedly serve the further expansion of contacts between the two parties and countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the struggle of peoples for the maintenance of security in the Far East and throughout the world.

The talks between Comrades Chernenko, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov and Ponomarev, and Rif'at al-Asad, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, who has been on a visit to the USSR, were approved.

The Politburo meeting heard a report on the trip to the GDR by a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee led by Comrade Solomentsev.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and then approved the results of the talks held in Moscow with Genscher, FRG deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. It also discussed certain other issues relating to our country's internal life and its international policies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALL-ARMY KOMSOMOL FORUM

Far East Commander's Address

PM311127 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 30 May 1984 session of Kremlin All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries by Army General I. Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District]

[Excerpt] The speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Army Conference has been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm and pride by the servicemen of the Red Banner Far East Military District. The district personnel unanimously support and wholeheartedly approve the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy.

The reports by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, provided an analysis of the current international situation.

Every Far East serviceman knows that this situation is continuing to deteriorate also in the Far East due to American imperialism. Profoundly aware of their high responsibility for the security of our motherland's eastern borders, the district's entire personnel are performing their military service vigilantly and are persistently fulfilling the tasks set them by the Communist Party.

The speaker went on to say that the enthusiasm generated by the preparations for the All-Army Conference and the great organizational and political work of commanders and party and Komsomol organizations enabled us to complete the winter training period successfully on the whole. A check showed that during the winter training period one in three Komsomol members achieved an "excellent" rating, and one in two became a higher-classification specialist.

The experience of many years shows that wherever a commander constantly relies on the Komsomol organization and directs its efforts in a timely manner toward the solution of tasks relating to combat readiness and combat and political training, and toward strengthening military discipline, the results achieved are indeed considerably higher. I will cite the example of the Komsomol organization of the regiment which is the socialist competition leader in the district. Its style of work is characterized by militancy, inventiveness, and the ability to get things done. The noisy chatter and formalism which still occur in some youth collectives are alien to it. The regiment received a good performance appraisal in the results of the winter training period.

Much work is being done in our district to ensure that the history which the Far East servicemen are writing by their martial deeds is supplemented with remarkable new pages. We can say with pride that the young people are continuing with honor the glorious traditions of the older generations.

Soldiers Assigned to DRA's Speech

PM291401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed "abridged" account of speech at 28 May All-Army Conference of Komsomol Secretaries in the Kremlin by Senior Sergeant V. Bystritskiy, secretary of his company's Komsomol organization, under the general heading "For the Motherland -- Our Military Labor"]

[Text] The warm, cordial words spoken by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from the platform of this conference in regard to the Armed Forces Komsomol, which has been awarded the motherland's high award, the speaker said, inspire us to new military deeds for the sake of the socialist motherland.

I serve, he went on, in a reconnaissance company belonging to the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

I am proud to report that in seven conditions in which one's life is frequently in danger, the reconnaissance servicemen devoutly fulfill their international duty and prove through deeds their loyalty to the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Lenin Komsomol, the Soviet people, and their valiant Armed Forces. We always remember what country, what people, we represent there, beyond the borders of our motherland, and we seek to do this worthily, as behooves citizens of the world's first socialist state.

Our commanders and the Communists have set us an attractive example of moral purity, a responsible attitude toward one's duty, lofty patriotism, and military comradeship. There is nobody in our unit who does not know Senior Lieutenant A. Golovin, for example, an experienced, valiant, communist officer.

In any situation, you feel calm and confident when he is around. Once Junior Sergeant Aleksandr Borisenko found himself in trouble, and the first person to come to this assistance was the commander.

I could cite dozens of similar episodes in which the high moral, ethical, and combat qualities of our senior comrades, our Communist commanders, have been vividly demonstrated. We emulate them and mold our lives on them.

The speaker then discussed the problems of Komsomol work and the forms and methods of pursuing that work in the conditions of the present-day international situation, which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of American imperialism and its accomplices.

In conclusion, on behalf of the servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, he thanked the Komsomol Central Committee, the Komsomol committees of republics and oblasts, and all Soviet people for the attention devoted to servicemen fulfilling their international duty. He gave assurances that he and his comrades will continue to bear aloft the Soviet serviceman's banner and vigilantly watch over the gains of socialism.

Work of Departmental Sessions

PM311218 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on work of departments of All-Army Conference of Komsomol Secretaries: "At Departmental Sessions"]

[Text] Addressing the departmental sessions, the participants in the conference spoke of the great patriotic enthusiasm among the Army and Navy personnel generated by the speech delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the award of the Order of the Red Banner to the Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol organization. They expressed heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party and Soviet Government for their attention and concern for Komsomol members and young people in the Army and Navy and their readiness to continue to devote all their efforts and knowledge to the further enhancement of vigilance, the consolidation of discipline, and the raising of the combat readiness of the subunits, units, and ships.

The unit and ship Komsomol organizations, the speakers noted, are called on to direct all their activity toward the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 19th Komsomol Congress, and toward ensuring the Komsomol members' personal exemplariness. The present complex international situation, aggravated through the fault of U.S. imperialism, obliges the Komsomol organizations to focus their efforts on the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the USSR defense minister for the 1984 training year and on rendering active assistance to the commanders, political organs, and party organizations in the young servicemen's political education, and in the struggle to scale lofty heights in socialist competition under the slogan "Be on the alert, in a state of constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism!"

Taking part in the departments' work were N. Grebenchuk, CPSU Central Committee department deputy sector chief; CPSU Central Committee executives N. Batarchuk, V. Vereshchagin, V. Zhukov, I Panin, A. Selivanov, O. Fedyunin, and L. Cherklasov; Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General M. Sobolev and Lieutenant General B. Utkin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Komsomol Central Committee Secretary D. Okhramiy; Lieutenant General A. Agafonov, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Cadres Directorate; Lieutenant General V. Balakirev, responsible secretary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Party Commission; and Colonel N. Kusehev, assistant chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate for Komsomol work.

The Ground Forces Department session was opened by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces.

Lieutenant General N. Goncharov, Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel V. Zudov, Lieutenant A. Obukhov, Sergeant A. Abdurakhmanov and other speakers at the session noted that the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner to the Army and Navy Komsomol and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference are a graphic manifestation of the Communist Party's tireless concern for raising the country's security and strengthening the Armed Forces' combat might.

The speakers cited many graphic examples of the Komsomol organizations' enhanced activeness and initiative and the intensification of their mobilizing role in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th Komsomol Congress and to further raise the combat readiness of the units and subunits. The Komsomol committees and bureaus -- the reliable assistants of the commanders, political workers, and party organizations -- are making a considerable contribution to young people's communist education. Instances were cited of Komsomol members' exemplary fulfillment of their patriotic and international duty.

Nor did the speakers overlook shortcomings in the work of individual Komsomol organizations. Majors V. Rudoy and N. Bolshakov and Lieutenant Yu. Konovalov noted that some Komsomol organizations do not always see through to the end what they have begun. Some Komsomol members are not distinguished by exemplariness in fulfilling their official duties or by vigor in social life.

The speeches emphasized that the Army Komsomol organizations bear great responsibility for ensuring the Komsomol members' vanguard role in the struggle for high combat readiness, strong military discipline, and firm statutory order.

Hero of the Soviet Union Captain A. Chernozhukov, Ensign I. Shevchenko, Senior Lieutenant M. Trubushkin, cadet P. Skvortsov and others spoke of ways of further enhancing the Komsomol aktiv's role in improving the quality of the servicemen's political study and organizing mass sport work and leisure. It was noted that many military collectives have accumulated rich experience of educational activity which must be introduced more extensively into practice. The comrades who spoke described the large amount of multifaceted work which the Komsomol committees and bureaus are carrying out to mobilize the servicemen to a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol's naming for V.I. Lenin.

The session was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

The questions of enhancing the Komsomol organizations' militancy and initiative, stepping up their influence on all aspects of the missile troops' life and study, and improving their work style were discussed at the Strategic Missile Forces department session. The session was opened by Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Missile Forces, delivered a report.

Captain Yu. Grachev, Senior Lieutenant S. Markov, Junior Sergeant A. Maysuradze, and other participants in the conference stressed that the missile troops, like all Soviet servicemen, see it as their duty to respond to the intensification of imperialism's aggressiveness by using their selfless military labor tirelessly to raise their vigilance and combat readiness.

For instance, the Nth missile unit -- the initiator of socialist competition in the missile troops -- is renowned for many remarkable deeds. The speech delivered by Lieutenant Colonel A. Pavlov, the unit's commander, paid special attention to questions of ensuring the Komsomol members' personal exemplariness in fulfilling their lofty socialist pledges. The overwhelming majority of Komsomol members are carrying out their combat duty exclusively with excellent ratings. Some 30 percent of the reinforcement newly arrived in the unit mastered equipment and weapons to an excellent standard during the winter training period. All this became possible because in their work the subunit commanders, political workers, and party organizations constantly rely on the Komsomol organizations and skillfully direct their activity toward resolving tasks of combat training.

The speech delivered by Senior Lieutenant V. Goncharov, secretary of the Komsomol organization, was interesting. He described the work on the ideological-political, moral, and combat tempering of the young missile troops.

Those taking part in the session spoke of the need to pay more attention to rallying the military collectives and forming in the Komsomol members activeness, initiative, and a creative approach toward matters. It was emphasized that the Komsomol organizations should resolutely combat the indifference and passivity of individual Komsomol members and apply strict sanctions against those who deviate from the norms of communist morality and the requirements of the military oath and regulations.

The session of the Air Defense Forces department began with a speech by Colonel General S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces.

Those taking part in the conference imparted their leading experience and exchanged opinions as to how, in light of the propositions and conclusions in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, to make Komsomol work more interesting and effective.

The speech by Guards Colonel V. Zhukov, chief of the Smolensk Guards Anti-aircraft Missile Air Defense Regiment Political Department, had the ring of a battle report. The guards of the order-bearing unit -- the initiator of competition among the Air Defense Forces -- are setting a fitting example of loyalty to their military duty. Every day the political organ directs the Komsomol organization's activity toward resolving the tasks facing the regiment.

The strength of the Komsomol lies in the party's leadership, Captain Ye. Nezemayev stressed. The motherland's lofty award to the Army Komsomol inspires us all to work with doubled and tripled energy and to be always and everywhere the reliable support of the commander and party organization. Senior Lieutenant A. Ponomarev, secretary of an anti-aircraft missile division Komsomol organization, proudly described his fellow servicemen's achievements. For 10 years now the subunit has been fulfilling its fire practice with excellent ratings. The key to its successes lies in painstaking individual work with the servicemen.

The patriotic movement under the slogan "A higher standard of mastery of new equipment" has been widely launched among us, Captain I. Stoma said. Concern for constantly improving the servicemen's technical skill and perfecting their combat skill is the key direction of the Komsomol organization's activity.

Private S. Zhdanov, Captains A. Ignatyev, V. Tarasov, and S. Makshanov, and others spoke of ways of further improving Komsomol work and its style and methods.

The department session was addressed by Aviation Marshal A. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

The Air Force department session was opened by Aviation Lieutenant General L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Force.

The speakers at the session spoke of how the Komsomol organizations are educating the airmen in the spirit of loyalty to V.I. Lenin's behests, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism, and responsibility for the motherland's defense. The Air Force units' Komsomol members are making a substantial contribution to the improvement of the young airborne fighters' flying, firing, and tactical training, to the safeguarding of flight safety, and the consolidation of military discipline. Emulating the Communists, Komsomol members are seeking new successes in competition under the slogan "Be on the alert, in a state of constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism!"

This was mentioned at the session by Aviation Major General A. Maslov, Lieutenants N. Adushev and Yu. Nepokrytyy. Special attention was paid to questions of the propaganda of leading experience and the enhancement of young people's social activeness and initiative in the struggle for high indicators in combat training and service.

Captain S. Podgornyy described the large amount of purposeful work which the Komsomol organizations are performing in forming revolutionary vigilance in young people and the successful formation of young airborne fighters. Captain Ye. Cherenkov and cadet Yu. Barylenko spoke of the need to continue persistently and purposefully to form lofty moral and combat qualities and pride in being a military airman by profession in the defenders of the motherland's air borders.

The idea of the need to preserve and augment combat traditions was the vivid leitmotif of the speech delivered by three times Hero of the Soviet Union Aviation Colonel General I. Kozhedub, who communicated his combat experience to the young airmen.

Young military airmen, Senior Lieutenant A. Cros said, are demonstrating boldness and valor in the period of preparation for the 40th anniversary of victory and are inscribing graphic pages in the units' combat annals.

Important questions of improving work within the Komsomol were raised in their speeches by Majors B. Basov and A. Danchenko, Lieutenant O. Gromov, and others.

The session was addressed by Aviation Chief Marshal P. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

A detailed talk about ways of further enhancing the Komsomol organizations' influence on raising the combat readiness of ships and units in light of the propositions and conclusions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech took place at the Navy department session. It was opened by Admiral P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy.

A report was delivered by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

Those taking part in the conference noted that the party's concern for the consolidation of the motherland's defense capability and the Armed Forces' combat potential is meeting with a lively response in the Navy Komsomol members' hearts. In their speeches they cited many examples convincingly attesting to the Komsomol organizations' enhanced militancy and activeness.

Long-distance sea and ocean voyages are the main testing range on which seamen improve their combat skill. Under complex conditions they persistently master modern weapons and combat equipment. Considerable credit here goes to the Navy Komsomol organizations. Lieutenant Captain V. Feshchenko, Senior Lieutenants A. Ryazantsev and A. Ladygin, Guards Lieutenant S. Ukhanev, and Petty Officer V. Ivanov described their glorious deeds in their speeches.

Senior Lieutenant A. Tomilin, assistant chief of the political department for Komsomol work, imparted his instructive experience of educating the seamen in the spirit of political vigilance, staunchness, and selflessness.

Those taking part in the conference emphasized that the Navy Komsomol organizations are the reliable support of the commanders and party organizations in the struggle for the successful solution of combat training tasks and the consolidation of military discipline and regulation order. Admiral A. Mikhaylovskiy, Senior Lieutenant G. Svechnikov, Guards Lieutenant S. Smolyannikov, Leading Seamen G. Azarenko and G. Zhitmaryev, and Seaman S. Suzdaltsev spoke of the need to consolidate by every means the prestige of the lofty title of Lenin Komsomol member.

Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Yu. Glazkov conveyed combat greetings from the Soviet cosmonauts.

Captain 1st Class V. Levashov, who belonged to the Molodaya Gvardiya underground organization during the Great Patriotic War, urged the conference participants to be loyal to the Komsomol's glorious traditions.

Admiral P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy, summed up the results of the department's work.

The Airborne Troops department session was opened by Army General D. Sukhorukov, commander of the Airborne Troops.

The personnel of the Airborne Troops are successfully resolving the tasks set the Armed Forces by the 26th CPSU Congress. The troops sacredly honor and augment the airborne infantry's glorious combat traditions. Many units have been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry pennant for courage and military valor. Great credit here goes to the Komsomol members: One out of every three has excellent ratings in combat and political training. Many have been presented with orders and medals. Those who have particularly distinguished themselves include the Komsomol activists Guards Captain A. Korotkov, Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Morozov, Guards Senior Sergeant M. Malygin, and Guards Private Yu. Panchik.

Those taking part in the conference analyzed exactly and self-critically the Komsomol organizations' work aimed at educating the airborne troops in the spirit of selfless devotion to the socialist motherland and the ideals of communism, at further enhancing combat readiness, and consolidating military discipline and regulation order. The speakers paid special attention to the way in which the Komsomol aktiv of the units and subunits is influencing the airborne fighters' ideological-political and moral and combat tempering and is concerning itself for the growth of their specialized and field skill. This was stated by Guards Captain M. Korkin, Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Bobrovskiy, Guards Ensign V. Shmelev, and others.

Guards Major M. Varentsov, commander of the N Guards Paratroop Regiment, described how the paratroopers are struggling to fulfill their socialist pledges and further consolidate discipline and organization.

The formation of lofty political and moral and combat qualities in the Airborne Troops, the department session stressed, is the main direction on which the Komsomol aktiv's efforts are concentrated. Success in this important matter is largely determined by the work of the company Komsomol organizations, their activeness, militancy, and ability to instill in the servicemen qualities such as boldness, courage, and the readiness to fulfill their patriotic and international duty at any moment.

The results of the department's work were summed up by Lieutenant General S. Smirnov, chief of the Airborne Troops Political Department.

The attention of the participants in the military construction units and railroad troops department was focused on questions of enhancing the role of the Komsomol organizations in the young servicemen's communist organization and their mobilization to the successful solution of the tasks of capital construction and the consolidation of military and labor discipline. The session was opened by Colonel General V. Vychenko, chief of the Military Construction Units Political Directorate.

Ensign A. Nechiporchuk described how the initiators of socialist competition -- the Leningrad Military District construction workers -- are working. The speeches delivered by Major V. Zabara, Captain S. Koshel, Captain N. Gordeyev, Majors A. Pimenov and B. Trofimov, and military construction worker Private A. Preobrazhenskiy were devoted to questions of the further development of the servicemen's labor activeness in socialist competition and the improvement of ideological and political educational work among young people.

Ensign M. Barabash communicated experience of his unit Komsomol committee's work in mobilizing the military construction workers to the fulfillment of the party's instructions for an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity and an additional 0.5 percent reduction in prime cost.

Lieutenant V. Solomatin devoted his speech to the glorious Komsomol deeds and labor traditions of the servicemen working on the Baykal-Amur railroad.

A number of speeches touched on problems of training future officers for the railroad troops and military construction units and the cadets' study.

The department session was addressed by Lieutenant General A. Stolyarov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Railroad Troops, and Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel V. Lazarev.

Engineer Troops Marshal N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, delivered the concluding speech to the conference participants.

The participants in the military construction units and railroad troops section urged the Komsomol members and young people at military construction site to launch socialist competition even more widely for a fitting greeting for the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol's naming for V.I. Lenin.

The military journalists section session was opened by Lieutenant General N. Makeyev, chief editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

V. Pronin, responsible secretary of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, told of the editorial collective's experience of work on the young people's communist education. Lieutenant Colonel V. Kalinkin, KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL editor for Komsomol life, spoke of the journal's portrayal of the Soviet Armed Forces' educational role.

The distinctive features of the young readership of military newspapers and journals and their spiritual interests and requirements were the theme to which Colonel V. Kovalev, chief of the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy's journalism department, devoted his speech. Lieutenant Colonel V. Semenov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editor for Komsomol life, devoted his speech to coverage of problems of youth-related subjects in the military press.

At the session Majors N. Kikishev, A. Ivanenko, and O. Podryadchikov and Captain S. Lavrentyev described their creative discoveries and further plans for work in covering problems of Komsomol life in the Army and Navy and the Komsomol organizations' contribution to the further raising of combat readiness and vigilance, the consolidation of military discipline, and the rallying of the military collectives.

The department session was addressed by A. Anufriyev, responsible organizer of the Komsomol Central Committee. He spoke of the problems of the Soviet youth's military-patriotic education and the press' rich potential in this important matter.

The results of the military journalists' thorough talk were summed up by Colonel A. Solovyev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate press section. Special attention was drawn to the tasks of the mass information and propaganda media in mobilizing the Komsomol members and all young people toward the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the implementation of the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries

HISTORY OF CHERNENKO'S HOME RAYON RECALLED

PM241845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unnamed "our correspondent" report under the rubric "On the Pages of Military Newspapers" "The Virgin Soil of One Rayon"]

[Text] There are several remarkable pages in the annals of Novoselovskiy Rayon, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

As O.B. Lepeshinskaya attests in her reminisces, Vladimir Ilich Lenin make a short stop-over on Novoselovskiy Rayon soil while traveling from Krasnoyarsk to Minusinsk by steamer along the Yenisey in the fall of 1897. Many of the rayon's inhabitants took an active part in the revolutionary struggle against autocracy and in the civil war, defending the gains of Soviet power.

This rayon is the motherland of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Here he started his career and worked as chief of the Komsomol raykom's Propaganda and Agitation Section, and subsequently of that of the party raykom.

This formerly obscure corner of Siberia has changed beyond recognition during the years of Soviet power. Arable farming and stockraising have been raised to a high level in the rayon. The agricultural equipment pool is constantly growing. The picture of social transformations in the rayon is also impressive.

The people are the particular pride of Novoselovskiy Rayon -- those who created in the distant twenties the rayon's first kolkhoz, the "Put Iliche," those who defended our motherland's honor and freedom in the battle against fascism, and those who are now augmenting the glory of their native land in the fields and livestock units.

The military and labor exploits of the people, as officers, have linked their lives forever with the USSR Armed Forces. The rayon's young people, in performing their Army service, are worthily continuing the combat and labor traditions of their countrymen.

The newspaper of the Red Banner Siberian Military District -- SOVETSKIY VOIN -- has described all this vividly and cogently to readers in one of its issues.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PREPARING NEW CPSU PROGRAM

PM311335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences P. Lopata article: "Following a Course of Improving Developed Socialism"]

[Text] The CPSU is approaching its next, 27th congress. While mobilizing the people's forces to implement the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks, at the same time the party is elaborating and substantiating plans for the long term, for the whole of the historically lengthy stage of developed socialism. The preparation of the new edition of the party program, which is being carried out by the CPSU Central Committee in accordance with the 26th party congress' resolution, is a major step in the further scientific substantiation of means of socialist and communist building in our country.

Speaking at a session of the CPSU Central Committee's commission for the preparation of the new edition of the CPSU program, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that "in present-day conditions, our program must be one of improving developed socialism, on which basis the gradual advance toward communism takes place."

1.

V.I. Lenin regarded the party's program as its main ideological, theoretical, and political document in which the most important tasks for a given historical period are scientifically formulated. Through his efforts, the first (1903) and second (1919) party programs were created and adopted. Substantiating the tasks outlined in them, in a number of speeches and articles, V.I. Lenin formulated the most important fundamental requirements for the content and nature of the communist party's program. And first and foremost he proceeded on the basis of the Marxist tenet that the party program must be built on scientific foundation.

In V.I. Lenin's view, the program's strictly scientific nature must be combined with its clearly expressed class character, because it is not a textbook for students, but a "program for a party struggling in practice" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 6, p 212), for an organization which heads the masses' revolutionary movement, and every worker, every working person must understand the content of "his own program, his own banner for the struggle" (Vol 7, p 201).

The program must be brief, clear, and precise so that every fighter for the party's cause can easily assimilate and understand it and make it his own ideological banner.

V.I. Lenin attached tremendous significance to the accuracy and realism of the propositions formulated in the program, both in relation to the results achieved in the struggle for socialism and in relation to the tasks set for the long term. He noted that "whatever is really the case must be written into the program with absolute accuracy. Then our program is beyond reproach." And further: "Laying claim in the program to what we have not yet achieved is pure fantasy, the desire to escape from unpleasant reality" (Vol 38, p 159, 178).

The combination of scientific rigor, a class approach, principle, accuracy, and realism -- these Leninist requirements form the basis of work to prepare the new edition of the program. This approach to the matter, Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, makes it possible to eliminate the discrepancies which life has revealed between certain propositions of the program currently in force and the real course of social development and the experience accumulated by the masses, and to finally overcome the oversimplified idea of the paths and time scale for the transition to the supreme phase of communism, which was current for some time. The party and people need precise guidelines not only in order to clarify the heights already reached, but also to ensure the adoption of correct, effective measures in practical policy in all sectors of communist building so that tomorrow's tasks and long-term objectives are based on the firm ground of today's reality.

The main theoretical and political conclusion is that we are at the start of a historically lengthy phase -- the stage of developed socialism. This conclusion about the level of development reached by our society makes it possible to present more concretely, in the light of all the complexities and diversities of the problems which arise, the dialectics of the correlation of tasks of socialist and communist building in our country.

As is well known, in the current program and in the literature of social disciplines, this problem has emerged in a somewhat oversimplified form in the desire to hurry forward to the communist future too rapidly. Yet historical experience has shown that building the foundations of socialism, and even achieving its present level of maturity, does not amount to the completion of socialist building and the transition to the establishment of the communist ideal. Along the path to this ideal, our society has still to fully put into practice the socialist ideal and resolve many complex, major problems of society's socialist development.

In the process of improving developed socialism, two groups of interconnected tasks face the party and people: Those whose nature and origin belong to the first phase of the communist formation, and those which determine the long-term prospects for the transition to its supreme phase. And here, Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, the program must place the main emphasis on the historically foreseeable future, on objectives which are attainable by the present generations.

Uncovering the real dynamics of Soviet society in present-day conditions presupposes a comprehensive, well considered characterization of developed socialism, of the socialist social system: its achievements and advantages, its growing potential and, at the same time, the complex problems which face our society. Socialism does not entail total deliverance from all the contradictions and difficulties of development, from all life's disorders. As V.I. Lenin foresaw, it abolishes social antagonisms. However, contradictions of a nonantagonistic nature not only persist, but are an important source and motive force for the socialist society's progressive development.

By exposing the dialectical contradictions inherent in socialism -- between the steady growth of production forces and the laggardness of individual components of production relations, between the objective growth and enhancement of society's demands and the still limited potential for satisfying them, between the interests of centralized management and trends of a localistic and departmental nature, and so forth -- the CPSU elaborates in its policy and implements tasks, organizational forms, and methods of work that prevent contradictions from developing into dangerous clashes and ensure the resolution of these contradictions. All this promotes society's consistent progress.

2.

Within the single complex of program tasks for improving developed socialism, the party assigns the central, decisive place to economic tasks. This is only natural: The dynamism of the economy determines progress in all aspects of the social system. The economy is the foundation of all social progress and the main sphere of the Soviet people's activity.

Here the key task is to ensure a substantial increase in labor productivity. Unfortunately, this task is not being resolved as we would like. Thus, in the late seventies and early eighties, economic growth rates fell slightly in our country.

Bourgeois propaganda tried to interpret our difficulties as a sign that socialism had supposedly lost the internal stimuli to development, that its economic growth had allegedly stopped, and that this "stagnation" can only be overcome by a return to the "market economy" and "free enterprise," and ultimately to private ownership of the means of production. The apologists of the "free market" are not even perturbed by the fact that the capitalist economy which they extol underwent not a temporary fall in growth rates in the seventies, but a profound all-around crisis whose consequences, in the form of prolonged inflation and mass unemployment, have not been overcome to this day.

The experience of the USSR -- the country of developed socialism -- refutes the anti-communists' fabrications about a crisis in socialism's economy. In all these years there has been no reduction or even stagnation in the production of the social product. The country's national income has steadily increased and labor productivity has risen, albeit at retarded rates. The fall in the economic growth rate was caused (apart from difficulties associated with the weather and the increasing costs of energy resources and raw materials) by the insufficient efficiency, in the new conditions, of the economic machinery which had grown up earlier. This is particularly true in the conditions of the implementation of very profound changes in economic development and the transition from the extensive path of economic growth to the path of intensification.

This transition, complex and difficult in itself, cannot fail to affect the general line of economic development. But the effect of these difficulties is temporary. The transition to the intensive type of economy creates the preconditions for a new, fuller, more multifaceted growth in the economy based on structural changes and the future reduction in material and other expenditures per unit of growth in output. The transition to the intensive type of development also means the fuller utilization of social factors -- the level of organization, discipline, the collective approach, and the masses' creative activeness.

The efforts made by the party and people in this sphere recently have given our economy greater dynamism. The years 1983 and 1984 have been marked by a significant improvement in economic indications.

The economy has begun to overcome the unfavorable trends of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, when its growth rates were slowed down. What is particularly valuable is the fact that labor productivity has begun to rise more rapidly and qualitative indicators in many components of the national economy have improved. Efforts to implement the country's Food Program have also yielded their first perceptible results. In 1983, for the first time in the last 9 years, all the republics fulfilled plans for the procurement of the main types of livestock products.

"Thus far, we have been able to secure an improvement in economic indicators," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with voters on 2 March 1984, "mainly on the basis of the reserves which were, so to speak, at hand on the surface... It is necessary to go further, toward profound qualitative changes in the national economy."

The creation of a highly efficient economy is a program task of paramount importance. The ways of implementing it are defined in the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums, in resolutions on the most important questions of economic building, and in the statewide comprehensive targeted programs that have been adopted and are still being elaborated. This means that all-around introduction into production of the latest achievements of science and technology, the improvement of forms of management, and the development of the masses' initiative and creative activeness. Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out that the idea of merging the two revolutions -- the scientific and technological, and the social -- must be suitably reflected in the CPSU Program.

The party attaches exceptional significance to the comprehensive improvement of the economic machinery. The broad, profound reform in its structure and activity in industry, construction, agriculture, and transport is intended to ensure the closer combination of centralized administration with the broad autonomy of associations and enterprises and local administrative organs, the development of the initiative of the working people's masses, the enhancement of the workers' responsibility for the decisions adopted and for their execution, and the overcoming both of bureaucratic over-organization and of localistic or departmental narrowmindedness and organizational laxity. To this end, as is known, a series of economic experiments has been outlined and are being implemented with a view to unleashing the initiative and enterprise of collectives of enterprises and organs of administration and economic management and to providing better incentives for their work.

The most essential feature of the socialist economy is its orientation toward improving the people's living standard, resolving social tasks, and satisfying man's requirements and ensuring his all-around development. Just since the early seventies, real per capita income has increased by more than 50 percent. The average monthly wage in the nationaleconomy was R182 in 1983. More than 10 million people in our country improve their housing conditions annually. Even in years of a relative slowing of the rates of growth of the economy and labor productivity, the social program has steadily been fulfilled. And this despite the increased complexity of the international situation, which requires considerable resources to be diverted into strengthening the country's defense capability.

Of course, there are still many problems in the sphere of material well-being. The party sees them and constantly keeps its eyes on them. It outlines and implements the necessary measures and mobilizes the masses' efforts and energy to implement the comprehensive targeted programs that have been adopted -- the food, housing, and energy programs, and the program for the development of consumer goods production and the service system.

3.

The unity of economic and social development and the organic link between economic and social policy are characteristic features of socialism that emerge particularly distinctly at its present stage of maturity. This is expressed in the orientation of the country's national economic development and in the increased significance of those criteria of production efficiency which affect the level of satisfaction of society's demands and the people's well-being.

Therefore, the dynamism of the socialist economy also means society's dynamic social development. A clear manifestation of this is the profound changes in its social class structure, the rapid social maturation of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the Soviet intelligentsia, and the steady process of erasure of substantial differences between them. The 26th CPSU Congress drew a theoretical conclusion of fundamental significance: The qualitative changes which are taking place in this sphere make it possible to assume that within the historical framework of developed socialism, the formation of a classless structure of society will take place for the most part.

This process is embodied in the drawing together of the two forms of socialist ownership, the formation of an integrated agroindustrial complex covering the entire country's economy, the erasure of differences in the conditions, forms, and means of distribution according to labor between individual social categories of Soviet working people, the enhancement of the level of education and culture of all strata of the population, the profound transformations in the most important sphere of people's activity -- labor -- and the erasure of substantial differences between agrarian and industrial labor, physical and mental labor.

The formation of the classless socialist society will be an important stage along the path to total social homogeneity, which is characteristic of the highest phase of the communist formation.

Qualitative advances in the economy and in social relations will inevitably entail substantial changes in all the superstructures -- the development of socialist democracy and statehood, society's spiritual life, and the molding of the new person. Naturally, these changes do not take place automatically -- they require effective measures in accordance with the party's scientifically substantiated policy in each of those spheres, the development of the labor energy and creative initiative of the broad masses of working people, and their involvement in the more active implementation of party policy. The steady development of the operation of the subjective for the socialist social system. The growth of the working people's social activeness is an objective law of the new social formation.

The party devotes unremitting attention to questions of the development of national relations under socialism, to strengthening the friendship of the USSR's peoples, and to ensuring the all-around rapprochement and flourishing of the nations and ethnic groups living in our country. The nationalities question, in the form in which it was handed down to our society by the exploiters' system, has been successfully resolved. Resolved finally and irreversibly. National oppression has been entirely eliminated, its roots have been extirpated, national inequalities of rights have been eliminated, and the legal and actual equality of nations and ethnic groups has been secured.

At the same time, many problems still exist in the development of the Soviet multinational state in connection with the further rapprochement of the nations and the formation of the Soviet people's single multinational culture; due participation in republican, oblast, and other local organs by representatives of indigenous and nonindigenous nationalities living in the territory in question; the increase, in a number of

republics, in the proportion of the working class accounted for by the indigenous nationalities, the development of forms of linguistic intercourse, and so forth. That is why it is necessary for the party to have a profoundly substantiated nationalities policy -- in relation to the period of mature socialism. The party program, Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, must reveal the nature of the nationalities question in the conditions of mature socialism and cast light on the nations' future, which emerges from the objective process of internationalization of social life and from their gradual but steady rapprochement.

In the conditions of developed socialism, democracy rises to a higher level and the forms of implementation of people's power become more diverse. This process is indissolubly linked with the development of socialist statehood on the basis of the completed growth of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the socialist state of the whole people.

Outlining ways of improving socialist democracy, the CPSU envisages the further development of its progressive qualities and trends as well as the elimination of the shortcomings and omissions which exist in this sphere. The party attaches particular significance to the further improvement of the work of soviets of people's deputies.

In planning the further development of democracy, the CPSU regards this process as the strengthening of socialist self-management and the gradual formation of communist self-management [samoupravleniye]. Today, in the first phase of the communist formation, self-management is expressed in the aggregate activity of party and state organs, soviets, trade unions, labor collectives, the Komsomol, cooperatives, and other public organizations.

The heralds of so-called "self-management [samoupravlencheskiy] socialism" cannot or will not understand this combination of state and social self-management. They give a distorted interpretation of the Marxist-Leninist idea of the withering away of the state and reject the need for centralized regulation of the economy and other spheres of life even during the first phase of communism.

Naturally, the CPSU Program is not the place for polemics on this question. As was noted at the session of the CPSU Central Committee commission on preparing the new edition of the program, its main bulk will be devoted to questions of the country's internal development. At the same time, problems of the party's foreign policy activity will naturally also be examined.

Soviet foreign policy is aimed at overcoming international tension, ensuring the country's security and our state interests in the international arena, and defending peace throughout the world. At the same time, the CPSU and our state devoutly follow Lenin's instructions on the need to strengthen the country's defense capability and its Armed Forces and to be always on the alert in relation to imperialism's aggressive intrigues. "While military and political tension exists, while the nuclear missile danger hangs over our country from the United States and the NATO states," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with workers at Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant, "we should keep our powder dry and be always on the alert lest the correlation of forces change in imperialism's favor and we find ourselves the weaker."

The CPSU, raised in the spirit of the heroic traditions of several generations of Communists, tempered in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle and social creativity, and armed with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, consistently and steadily implements the aims of socialist and communist building, looks confidently to the future, and wisely defines the key problems and prospects of the country's development.

III. 1 Jun 84

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, which further develop the theory of scientific communism, serve as reliable guidelines in the work of party organizations and labor collectives.

The new edition of the CPSU program will be a well adjusted, accurate ideological compass to guide us along the path of improving developed socialism.

TRUD REPORTS RESOLUTION RAISING TEACHERS' WAGES

PM301100 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Minister, and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Raising the Wages of Teachers and Other Public Education Workers."

The resolution envisages the introduction of new increased wage rates and salary scales for primary and secondary school teachers, instructors, educators, leaders, and other pedagogical workers and auxiliary educational personnel in schools, boarding schools of every type and designation, music and art schools, secondary specialized and vocational and technical institutions, children's homes, boarding schools, special training and educational establishments, interschool production training combines, training course combines (training centers), technical schools and other educational institutions for the vocational training of workers at the production unit, health and social security establishments, children's preschool institutions, and extramural institutions, as well as for methodologists and leading workers in educational methodology offices, film library workers, inspectors of ASSR ministries and of public and vocational and technical educational sections (administrations), and leading workers in rayispolkom and gorispolkom public education sections.

It has been prescribed that the wage rates and salary scales of teachers and other workers in public education establishments are increased as follows:

Those holding the title of "USSR People's Teacher" by R50 per month;

Those holding the title "Honored Teacher," "Honored Master of Vocational and Technical Education," and other honorary titles by R30 per month. The wage rates and salary scales for the above-mentioned workers with the academic degree of doctor or candidate of sciences are also raised.

It has been prescribed that wage rates for I-IV grade teachers are paid for 20 hours' teaching work per week.

Ministries of education and ministries of higher and secondary specialized education in union and autonomous republics, public education departments (administrations) of krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms in Moscow, Leningrad, and union republic capitals, union republic state committees for vocational and technical education, republic (ASSR), kray, oblast, and city vocational and technical educational administrations, as well as ministries and departments have general educational schools, boarding schools, and children's homes of all types and designations, children's preschool establishments, and secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational institutions under their jurisdiction are empowered:

A) To award, in line with the results of assessment, the title of "Educator-Methodologist" to educators in general education schools, boarding schools and children's homes of all types and designations, vocational and technical educational institutions, and children's preschool establishments; the title of "Instructor Methodologist" to instructors in secondary specialized and vocational and technical insitutions, as well as, additionally, the title of "Senior Instructor" to instructors in vocational and technical educational institutions; the title of "Senior Pioneer Leader-Methodologist" to senior Pioneer leaders in general educational schools, boarding schools, and children's homes.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are instructed to determine, together with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, the procedure for carrying our assessments of these workers.

B) To spend up to 3 percent of the total wages fund for teachers, instructors, educators, and senior Pioneer leaders at the republic, kray, oblast, city, rayon, ministry, and department level as a whole so as to increase the wage rates of workers holding the title of "Teacher-Methodologist" and "Instructor Methodologist" by R25 per month and workers holding the title of "Senior Teacher," "Senior Instructor," "Educator-Methodologist," and "Senior Pioneer Leader-Methodologist" by R15 per month.

It is recommended that the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the USSR Ministry for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education increase the efficiency of assessment of teachers, instructors, senior Pioneer leaders, and educators by establishing that the titles of "Teacher-Methodologist," "Instructor-Methodologist," "Senior Teacher," "Senior Instructor," "Educator-Methodologist," and "Senior Pioneer Leader-Methodologist" conferred upon them can be withdrawn as a result of reassessment if substantial shortcomings come to light in their work.

Union republic state committees for vocational and technical education and republic (ASSR), kray, oblast, and city vocational and technical education administrations have been empowered to award highly skilled masters of production training the titles of "Masters of Production Training Category I" and "Master of Production Training Category II" based on the results of assessment.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education is instructed to formulate and, in coordination with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, to establish the skill requirements for masters of production training who are awarded these titles as the result of assessment.

It has been prescribed that workers holding the title of "Master of Production Training Category I" are to be paid a supplement to their salary of R30 per month and those holding the title of "Master of Production Training Category II," R15 per month.

The resolution prescribes the following additional payment: R20 per month for class leadership to teachers of grades I-IV in general education schools (excepting boarding schools of all types, sanatorium-schools in forest areas, secondary general educational evening (shift) schools working a curriculum based on a 28-week school year, and correspondence schools and departments), R30 per month for class leadership to teachers of grades V-XI (XII), and R20 to instructors in secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational institutions;

R15 per month to teachers of grades I-IV in general educational schools and boarding schools of all types and designations for checking notebooks;

R20 per month to teachers of grades V-XI (XII) in general educational schools and boarding schools of all types and designations and instructors in secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational institutions for checking written work in Russian language and literature and native language and literature, R15 for checking written work in mathematics, and R10 for checking written work in a foreign language and short-hand;

R10 per month to instructors in specialized and vocational and technical educational institutions for checking written work in drawing and technical engineering (design);

R10 per month to teachers in general educational schools and instructors of general educational disciplines in secondary vocational schools for administering special-study rooms;

R15-20 per month to instructors in secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational institutions, excluding instructors of general educational disciplines in secondary vocational and technical schools, for administering special-study rooms and laboratories and for directing subject, scheduling [tsiklovoy], and methodology commissions.

It is also envisaged that additional payments will be made:

To instructors in secondary specialized educational institutions which train arts workers and instructors in charge of music departments at teacher-training colleges;

To teachers in charge of experimental training units in general education schools;

To labor-training teachers for fulfilling the duties of head of training workshops in schools and boarding schools;

To educational workers for carrying out extracurricular work in students' physical education in general education schools and boarding schools.

In view of the increase in wage rates and salary scales and various supplementary payments, the wages of teachers and other public educational workers will increase by an average of 30-35 percent.

The higher administrative organs are authorized to spend, in agreement with the relevant trade union committees, part of the resources obtained through savings made in the wages funds of subordinate establishments, though not more than 1.5 percent of the planned annual wages fund, on encouraging those collectives of public educational establishments and individual educational workers which have achieved the highest results in increasing the effectiveness and quality of educational and training work.

Directors of enterprises and organizations which have gone over to the new system of planning and economic incentive are authorized, with the labor collective's agreement, to pay awards in line with enterprise's or organization's annual work results to skilled workers, engineers, and technicians who have been assigned as masters of production training combines for the labor training and vocational guidance of students from the material incentive fund of enterprises and organizations.

The labor remuneration conditions envisaged by this resolution apply to workers in schools and other public educational establishments regardless of their department subordination.

It has been prescribed that with the introduction, in accordance with the present resolution, of new wage rates and salary scales, the other existing labor remuneration conditions for workers, as well as the procedure for applying rates and scales (except for those changes envisaged in the present resolution) will be preserved.

It is planned to begin the introduction of the labor remuneration conditions envisaged by this resolution with the establishment of new rates and scales for teachers in the elementary grades of general educational schools of all types and for teachers, leaders, and other educational workers in boarding schools, children's homes, homes for very young children, as well as the introduction of all the various supplementary payments and additional payments, as of 1 September 1984. It is planned to implement the increases in wage rates and salary scales for other categories of public educational workers in subsequent years by stages, starting with the country's northern and eastern regions according to spheres of activity.

It is recommended that union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments, soviet ispolkoms, and leaders of establishments and organizations should, when raising workers' wage rates and salary scales, carry out measures to improve labor organization, to staff public educational establishments with highly skilled educational cadres, to simplify the public educational administration structure, to introduce progressive normatives for worker numbers, to eliminate staff surpluses, and to reduce expenditure on the upkeep of the administrative apparatus.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU consider that the implementation of the measures envisaged by this resolution will help to further enhance the effectiveness of educational work and to successfully resolve the tasks set in the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools.

TOMSK CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

PM230801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Through the Mass Media"]

[Text] "Party leadership of the mass information and propaganda media in present-day conditions" -- that was the subject of an all-union scientific and practical conference which ended in Tomsk 18 May. A wide range of questions was examined in connection with enhancing the role of the press, radio, and television in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

It was noted that the work experience of the Tomsk party organization in the leadership of the press has been widely disseminated in the country. Journalists' attention toward the resolution of key economic problems, to competition for an above-plan increase in labor productivity, to reducing the prime cost of output, and to other questions has been accelerated.

TYUMEN OIL EXTRACTION PLANS UNFULFILLED

LD311649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Tyumen oilmen have reached their highest extraction figures: Each day they extract over 1 million metric tons of valuable raw material. However, the planned volumes of deliveries from the oilfields are not being met. Since the start of the year, there has been a shortfall of around 1.9 million metric tons in oil deliveries to the country. This was noted today at a meeting of the oblast's party-economic aktiv. In the report by Comrade Bogomyakov, first secretary of the oblast CPSU committee, and other speeches, particular attention was focused on unutilized reserves. It was stressed that in a number of oil-extraction directorates, the problem of bringing new deposits into production is still being solved slowly and little is being done for the comprehensive utilization of the raw-materials base. Bad management in the storage and use of pipes at oilfields, in the drilling of wells, and in the laying of pipelines is allowed to occur. Losses of concomitant gas remain high. Measures have been laid down to improve fundamentally the work of the petroleum industry and oil and condensate extraction installations, and the construction of housing and roads, and to ensure the rational and economical use of oil and petroleum products. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Yastrebov, chief of the Department of Heavy Industry and Power Engineering at the CPSU Central Committee.

FOREIGN TRADE BANK REPORT NOTES 1983 GROWTH

LD311711 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- A scheduled general meeting of shareholders of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR was held here. It endorsed the annual report of the bank for 1983, the balance sheets as at January 1, 1984 and the distribution of profits. The meeting endorsed a report submitted by the Accounting Commission. The meeting noted that in 1983 the bank carried out its operations amid difficult conditions connected with the intensified pressure of the U.S. Administration on its partners in the aggressive NATO bloc with a view to curtailing trade and economic cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, crisis phenomena in the economy of the West and a highly unstable situation at world commodity and currency markets. Despite such circumstances, the volume of the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover continued its steady growth. It provided the basis for the continuing development of credit, currency, and settlement operations of the Bank for Foreign Trade.

The work of the bank in the year under review was aimed at ensuring unconditional fulfillment of planned tasks, thrifty and purpose-oriented use of currency reserves, uninterrupted international settlement operations, and active assistance in tackling major national economic tasks, including the realisation of the Food and Energy Programs. The balance of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR as at January 1, 1984 was 54,900 million roubles. The volume of credits granted by the bank for the development of foreign trade operations increased compared with the previous year. The bank's share and reserve capital as at January 1, 1984 was 1,320,000 million roubles.

BRIEFS

OIL IN KARACHAGANAK -- The presence of oil has been confirmed at Karachaganak gas deposit. A well drilled to a depth greater than 5 km has produced a mighty flow of liquid fuel. Oil was extracted from the deep part of the deposit while the upper levels provided condensate and gas. The lower level at Karachaganak opens up prospects for assimilating underground deposits in the northern part of the Caspian area.
[Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 May 84 LD]

STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION ON SOWING, HARVESTING

LD302047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] The sowing campaign is ending on the fields of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Data on the course of the sowing has been issued today by the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

Commenting on this data, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the main directorate for land husbandry of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, reported that spring crops have been sown on about 125 million hectare. Mass work is continuing now in eastern regions. Sowing of wheat has been practically completed in northern Kazakhstan, in Omsk and Tyumen Oblasts. It has been carried out on well prepared soil. Work is now continuing here on fields allocated to barley and oats. On the whole, the country's agricultural workers have increased the area sown to pulse crops as compared with last year. In Saratov, Ryazan and Orenburg Oblasts, the plans for sowing buckwheat and millet have been completed in the past few days. Sowing is coming to an end on the rice plantations. Machine operators are planting flax and potatoes on the final hectares.

In the past few days good rain has fallen in the Baltic area, Belorussia, Moldavia, in the northern Caucasus, and in a number of central oblasts. This has improved the provision of moisture to the plants. Grass mowing has begun in the country. It is under way in 13 union republics. By the start of this week about 3 million tons of hay and haylage has been laid in. In Turkmenia and Surkhandarya Oblast selective harvesting of grain crops is under way. The zone of harvesting is expanding in Azerbaijan. Following the agricultural workers of the subtropics, mass harvesting of cabbage has started by vegetable growers in the northern areas of the republic which specialize in market gardening. They send their products in refrigerated railway cars to towns of the central part of the country, the far east, far north and also for processing.

Progress in Crop Sowing

LD312338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 31 May 84

[Summary] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 87 percent of the plan concerning the sowing of spring crops has been fulfilled on the country's fields. In the course of the past week approximately 10 million hectares were sown with grain crops in Kazakhstan and 4 million hectare in Western Siberia. Millet remains to be sown on 17 percent of the area envisaged under the plan. Buckwheat has been sown on an area of over 1 million hectare. The sowing of rice is ending in all rice-sowing zones. However, there are delays in the sowing of this crop in Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Dagestan. Soya is being sown in the Far East, although excessive moisture level of the soil is delaying the pace of the sowing. Grass harvest is taking place in all union republics with the exception of Armenia and Estonia: 2.3 million hectares of natural and sown fodder have been cut; 2.2 million tons of haylage, 812,000 tons of vitamin grass meal have now been prepared. Teagrowers have gathered and delivered to the state 85,000 tons of tea leaves, an amount that is at last year's level. Winter barley is being harvested in the south of Uzbekistan and in Turkmenia.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH SOWING SUCCESS -- The Kazakh wheat sowing campaign has ended. Kazakh farmers sowed wheat on 10 million hectares of land. This is 2 million hectares more than the figure estimated last year. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 May 84 CF]

ACTIVITIES OF COSMONAUTS ON 31 MAY, 1 JUNE

LD010949 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov are continuing their mission aboard the orbiting research complex consisting of "Salyut-7", "Soyuz T-11" and "Progress-22". Their work under the flight's program in the past few days included technical experiments to determine the parameters of the atmosphere outside the complex and scheduled preventive maintenance on the space station. It included also a large amount of medical studies aiming to provide an objective appraisal of the state of their health and further explore the effects of a space flight on the human organism. The medical checks were used to evaluate the spacemen's psychological and physical capacity for work and the reactions of their cardio-vascular systems to physical loads and to simulated hydrostatic pressure.

The cosmonauts yesterday opened the hatch of the transport spacecraft "Progress-22" and began to unload it, carrying mail, foodstuffs, new instruments and fresh supplies of cine and photographic materials over to the station.

Today's program of work provides for conducting visual observations of oceans and seas, continuing work to unload "Progress-22" and reloading the multizonal space photographic camera MKF-6M with new cassettes. Astrophysical experiments are also planned to be conducted later in the day.

According to data of telemetry measurements and reports from orbit, the on-board systems and scientific equipment of the space complex are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov are in good health and feel well. They are confidently continuing to fulfil the flight's program.

ATOMIC POWER PLANTS TO INCREASE OUTPUT

LD311856 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Leningrad May 31 TASS -- Soviet specialists plan to bring the single-unit capacity of turbines, generators and reactors for atomic power plants to 1.5 million kilowatts. The industrial enterprises of Leningrad have started preparations for the manufacture of such power units.

A 1.5-million-kilowatt power unit is functioning at the Ignalina power plant in Lithuania. It is equipped with two "turbine-generator" pairs with a capacity of 800 megawatts each. This has been recalled by one of the designers of new units, chief designer of the "Elektrosila" amalgamation Garriy Khutoretski. The work of the power unit at the Ignalina power plant as proved the possibility of creating a "reactor-turbine-generator" mono-unit with equal potential.

G. Khutoretski pointed out that the increase of single-unit capacity of power units results in considerable reduction of labour and material consumption at all the stages of their production -- from the manufacture of the unit to its transportation, assembly and exploitation. G. Khutoretski said that new units had been designed on the basis of the 1.2-million-kilowatt power unit which showed excellent performance during three years of exploitation at the Kostroma thermal power plant. The basic circuit of this unit makes it possible to bring in the future the capacity of the units similar in design to 2-2.5 million kilowatts.

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES ARMY POLITICAL OFFICIALS

PM310919 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Gathering of Political Organs' Chiefs"]

[Text] The Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate has held a gathering of the chiefs of political organs of formations and military institutions.

The gathering's participants listened to and discussed a report by Colonel General P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate, on measures to further improve political organs' work style in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) plenums.

At the gathering there was an exchange of experience of organizing and conducting party political work, and of increasing its effectiveness. A scientific-practical seminar was held on the questions of ideological and mass political work.

The speech by Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, set tasks for further increasing vigilance and combat readiness, and strengthening military discipline.

The gathering was addressed by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

DEFENSE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRIES TO MEET 1 JUN

LD010442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Today the USSR Ministry of Defense and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Soviet War Veterans Committee, will hold a seminar in Moscow devoted to the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front in Europe and its role and position in World War II. Prominent military leaders, military historians, academics, former soldiers, and young people will take part. The aim of the seminar is to show, on the basis of irrefutable facts, that the Soviet-German front was the main and decisive front in the whole of the war, and that it was precisely that front which determined the outcome and secured the victory over Hitlerite fascism.